



भारत का राजपत्र The Gazette of India

प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित
PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

साप्ताहिक
WEEKLY

सं. 4] नई दिल्ली, जनवरी 20—जनवरी 26, 2008, शनिवार/वीस 30—माघ 6, 1929
No. 4] NEW DELHI, JANUARY 20—JANUARY 26, 2008, SATURDAY/PAUSA 30—MAGHA 6, 1929

इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह पृथक संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके
Separate Paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

भाग II—खण्ड 3—उप-खण्ड (ii)
PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (ii)

भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों (रक्षा मंत्रालय को छोड़कर) द्वारा जारी किए गए सांविधिक आदेश और अधिसूचनाएं
Statutory Orders and Notifications Issued by the Ministries of the Government of India
(Other than the Ministry of Defence)

गृह मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 18 जनवरी, 2008

का. आ. 145.—सार्वजनिक परिसर अनधिकृत अधिभोगी की बेदखली अधिनियम, 1971 (1971 का 40) की धारा 3 के द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा श्री एस. सत्यनारायण, सहायक निदेशक, सहायक आसूचना ब्यूरो, भुवनेश्वर, सरकार के एक राजपत्रित अधिकारी को कथित नियम के उद्देश्य के लिए दिनांक 10-08-2007 से सम्पदा अधिकारी नियुक्त करती है और निदेश देती है कि कथित अधिकारी प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करेंगे और कथित अधिनियम के द्वारा अथवा उसके अन्तर्गत सहायक आसूचना ब्यूरो, भुवनेश्वर के नियंत्रण में आने वाले भुवनेश्वर के समस्त सरकारी रिहायशों के संबंध में सम्पदा अधिकारी को अधिरोपित कर्तव्यों का निर्वहन करेंगे।

[सं. 27/सी-II/2007(ईओ)—आई-पीएफ-II-01 हिन्दी]
निर्मला देव, डेस्क अधिकारी/पीएफ-II

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

New Delhi, the 18th January, 2008

S. O. 145.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 of the public premises (eviction of unauthorized

146 GI/2008

occupants) Act, 1971 (40 of 1971), the Central Govt. hereby appoints Sh. S. Satyanarayana, Assistant Director Subsidiary Intelligence Bureau, Bhubaneswar, a Gazetted Officer of the Government, to be the Estate Officer w.e.f. 10-8-2007 for the purpose of the said Act and directs that the said officer shall exercise the powers conferred and perform the duties, imposed on the Estate Officer by or under the said Act, in respect of all Government accommodation at Bhubaneswar under the control of Subsidiary Intelligence Bureau, Bhubaneswar.

[No. 27/C-II/2007(EO)-I-PF-II-01-Hindi]

NIRMALA DEV, Desk Officer/PF-II

नई दिल्ली, 18 जनवरी, 2008

का. आ. 146.—लोक परिसर (अनधिकृत दखलकारों की बेदखली) अधिनियम, 1971 (1971 की 40) की धारा 3 के द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्र सरकार, एतद्वारा श्रीमती के. विजयलक्ष्मी, सहायक निदेशक, सहायक आसूचना ब्यूरो, मुंबई, सरकार की एक राजपत्रित अधिकारी को उक्त अधिनियम के उद्देश्य के लिए सम्पदा अधिकारी नियुक्त करती है तथा यह निदेश देती है कि उक्त अधिकारी प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करेगा तथा सहायक आसूचना

(333)

ब्यूरो, मुंबई के नियंत्रण के अधीन मुंबई के सभी सरकारी आवासों के संबंध में उक्त अधिनियम के अंतर्गत या द्वारा सम्पदा अधिकारी पर अधिरोहित कर्तव्यों का निष्पादन करेगी।

[सं. 27/सी-II/2007(ईओ)-I-पीएफ-II-02 हिन्दी]

निर्मला देव, डेस्क अधिकारी/पीएफ-II

New Delhi, the 18th January, 2008

S. O. 146.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 of the public premises (eviction of unauthorized occupants) Act, 1971 (40 of 1971), the Central Govt. hereby appoints Smt. K. Vijayalakshmi, Assistant Director Subsidiary Intelligence Bureau, Mumbai, a Gazetted Officer of the Government, to be the Estate Officer for the purpose of the said Act and directs that the said officer shall exercise the powers conferred and perform the duties, imposed on the Estate Officer by or under the said Act, in respect of all government accommodation at Mumbai under the control of Subsidiary Intelligence Bureau, Mumbai.

[No. 27/C-II/2007(EO)-I-PF-II-02-Hindi]

NIRMALA DEV, Desk Officer/PF-II

विदेश मंत्रालय

(सी. पी. बी. प्रभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 11 जनवरी, 2008

का. आ. 147.—राजनयिक कौंसली अधिकारी (शपथ एवं शुल्क) अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 41वां) च 2 के अंक (क) के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा भारत का प्रधान कौंसलावास, फ्रैंकफर्ट (जर्मनी) में श्री अजय कुमार शर्मा, सहायक को 11-1-2008 से सहायक कौंसली अधिकारी का कार्य करने हेतु प्राधिकृत करती है।

[सं. टी-4330/1/2006]

प्रीतम लाल, अवर सचिव (कौंसुलर)

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

(C. P. V. Division)

New Delhi, the 11th January, 2008

S. O. 147.—In pursuance of the clause (a) of the Section 2 of the Diplomatic and Consular Officers (Oaths and Fees) Act, 1948, the Central Government hereby authorize Shri Ajay Kumar Sharma, Assistant to perform the duties of Assistant Consular Officer in the Consulate General of India, Frankfurt Germany with effect from 11th January, 2008.

[No. T-4330/1/2006]

PRITAM LAL, Under Secy. (Consular)

वित्त मंत्रालय

(वित्तीय सेवाएं विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 17 जनवरी, 2008

का. आ. 148.—रूग्ण औद्योगिक कंपनी (विशेष उपबंध) अधिनियम, 1985 (1986 का 1) की धारा 6 के साथ पठित धारा 5 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, एतद्वारा,

श्री बादल कुमार दास, भा.प्रा.से. (म प्र:72) (सेवा निवृत्त), को उनके पदभार ग्रहण करने की तारीख से तीन वर्षों के लिए अथवा उनके 65 वर्ष की आयु प्राप्त करने तक या औद्योगिक एवं वित्तीय पुनर्निर्माण बोर्ड अपील प्राधिकारी (एएआईएफआर) के उत्सादन तक या अगले आदेशों तक, जो भी पहले हो, एएआईएफआर के सदस्य के रूप में नियुक्त करती है।

[फा. सं. 20(2)/2002-आईएफ-II]

खड्ग सिंह, अवर सचिव

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(Department of Financial Services)

New Delhi, the 17th January, 2008

S. O. 148.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 5 read with Section 6 of the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985 (1 of 1986), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri Badal Kumar Das, IAS (MP:72) (Retd), as Member, Appellate Authority for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (AAIFR) for three years, with effect from the date of assumption of the charge of the post, or till he attains the age of 65 years or till the abolition of AAIFR or until further orders, whichever is the earliest.

[F. No. 20(2)/2002-IF-II]

KHARG SINGH, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 18 जनवरी, 2008

का. आ. 149.—भारतीय स्टेट बैंक (अनुषंगी बैंक) अधिनियम, 1959 (1959 का 38) की धारा 26 की उपधारा (2क) के साथ पठित धारा 25 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (ग ख) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक से परामर्श करने के पश्चात्, एतद्वारा, महासचिव अनुषंगी बैंक अधिकारी परिसंघ, स्टेट बैंक आफ सौराष्ट्र इकाई, श्री उमेश के. गहोई [जो फिलाहाल प्रधान कार्यालय, भावनगर में मुख्य प्रबंधक (परिचालन) के रूप में तैनात हैं] को अधिसूचना की तारीख से तीन वर्षों के लिए अथवा स्टेट बैंक आफ सौराष्ट्र के अधिकारी के रूप में उनकी सेवा समाप्त होने तक अथवा अगले आदेश होने तक, इनमें से जो भी पहले हो, स्टेट बैंक ऑफ सौराष्ट्र के बोर्ड में अधिकारी कर्मचारी निदेशक के रूप में नामित करती है।

[फा. सं. 8/6/2002-बीओ-I]

जी. बी. सिंह, उप सचिव

New Delhi, the 18th January, 2008

S. O. 149.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (cb) of sub-section (1) of Section 25 read with sub-section (2A) of Section 26 of the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Act, 1959 (38 of 1959), the Central Government, after consultation with the Reserve Bank of India, hereby nominates Shri Umesh K. Gahoi, General Secretary, Associate Banks Officers' Association, Unit State Bank of Saurashtra (presently posted as Chief Manager (Operations), HO, Bhavnagar) as Officer Employee

Director on the Board of Directors of State Bank of Saurashtra for a period of three years from the date of notification and thereafter until he ceases to be an officer of the State Bank of Saurashtra or until further orders, whichever is the earliest.

[F.No. 8/6/2002-BO-I]
G. B. SINGH, Dy. Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 18 जनवरी, 2008

का. आ. 150.—भारतीय स्टेट बैंक अधिनियम, 1955 (1955 का 23) की धारा 19 के खंड (ड) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, एतद्द्वारा, श्री अरुण रामानाथन, सचिव, वित्त मंत्रालय, वित्तीय सेवाएं विभाग, नई दिल्ली को तत्काल प्रभाव से और अगले आदेशों तक, श्री विनोद राय के स्थान पर भारतीय स्टेट बैंक के केन्द्रीय बोर्ड में, निदेशक के रूप में नामित करती है।

[फा. सं. 9/7/2007-बीओ-I]
जी. बी. सिंह, उप सचिव

New Delhi, 18th January, 2008

S. O. 150.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (e) of Section 19 of the State Bank of India Act, 1955 (23 of 1955), the Central Government, hereby nominated Shri Arun Ramanathan, Secretary, Ministry of Finance, Department of Financial Services, New Delhi as a Director on the Central Board of State Bank of India with immediate effect and until further orders vice Shri Vinod Rai.

[F.No. 9/7/2007-BO-I]
G. B. SINGH, Dy. Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 18 जनवरी, 2008

का. आ. 151.—भारत सरकार, वित्त मंत्रालय, आर्थिक कार्य विभाग (बैंकिंग प्रभाग) की दिनांक 11 अप्रैल, 2005 की अधिसूचना सं. फा. सं. 15/1/98-बीओए के क्रम में और बैंककारी विनियमन अधिनियम, 1949 (1949 का 10) की धारा 53 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, भारत सरकार, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की सिफारिशों पर, एतद्द्वारा, घोषणा करती है कि उपर्युक्त अधिनियम की धारा 19 की उप-धारा 2 के उपबंध उस सीमा तक, जहां तक उनका संबंध मैसर्स डायनेमिक फोर्जिंग इंडिया लि. के चुकता शेयर पूंजी का 30% से अधिक गिरवीदार के रूप में धारित करने से है, पंजाब एंड सिंध बैंक पर तीन वर्षों के लिए अर्थात् 21 जनवरी, 2011 तक लागू नहीं होंगे।

[फा. सं. 7/165/2007-बीओए]
डी.पी. भारद्वाज, उप सचिव

New Delhi, the 18th January, 2008

S.O.151.—In continuation of Government of India, Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs (Banking Division) Notification No. F.No. 15/1/98-BOA dated 11th April, 2005, and in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 53 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (10 of 1949), the Government of India, on the

recommendations of Reserve Bank of India, hereby declares that the provisions of Sub-section 2 of Section 19 of the said Act shall not apply to Punjab & Sind Bank for a further period of three years i.e. upto 21st January, 2011, in so far as they relate to its holding of the shares of M/s Dynamatic Forgings India Ltd. in excess of 30% of the paid up share capital of the company as pledgee.

[F.No. 7/165/2007-BOA]

D. P. BHARDWAJ, Dy. Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 21 जनवरी, 2008

का. आ. 152.—जीवन बीमा निगम अधिनियम, 1956 (1956 का 31) की धारा 4 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, एतद्द्वारा, श्री अरुण रामानाथन, सचिव, वित्त मंत्रालय, वित्तीय सेवाएं विभाग, नई दिल्ली को तत्काल प्रभाव से और अगले आदेशों तक, श्री विनोद राय के स्थान पर उक्त निगम में सदस्य के रूप में नामित करती है।

[फा. सं. 14/3/2003-बीमा-III]

वी. पी. भारद्वाज, निदेशक

New Delhi, the 21st January, 2008

S.O. 152.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 4 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956 (31 of 1956), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri Arun Ramanathan, Secretary, Department of Financial Services, Ministry of Finance as member of the said Corporation vice Shri Vinod Rai, with immediate effect till further orders.

[F.No. 14/3/2003-Ins. III]

V. P. BHARDWAJ, Director

(राजस्व विभाग)

(केन्द्रीय प्रत्यक्ष कर बोर्ड)

नई दिल्ली, 18 जनवरी, 2008

का. आ. 153.—सर्वसाधारण की जानकारी के लिए एतद्द्वारा यह अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा आयकर नियमावली, 1962 (उक्त नियमावली) के नियम 5ग और 5ड के साथ पठित आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 (उक्त अधिनियम) की धारा 35 की उप-धारा (1) के खंड (ii) के प्रयोजनार्थ 1-4-2007 से संगठन दि फाउंडेशन फार मेडिकल रिसर्च, मुम्बई को निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अधीन आंशिक रूप से अनुसंधान कार्यकलापों में लगी 'अन्य संस्था' की श्रेणी में अनुमोदित किया गया है, अर्थात् :-

- (i) अनुमोदित संगठन को प्रदत्त राशि का उपयोग वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान के लिए किया जाएगा;
- (ii) अनुमोदित संगठन अपने संकाय सदस्यों अथवा अपने नामांकित छात्रों के माध्यम से वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान करेगा;
- (iii) अनुमोदित संगठन बही-खाता रखेगा तथा उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 288 की उप-धारा (2) के स्पष्टीकरण में यथा

परिभाषित किसी लेखाकार से अपनी छाता-बही की लेखा परीक्षा कराएगा और उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 139 की उप-धारा (1) के अंतर्गत आय विवरणी प्रस्तुत करने की नियत तिथि तक ऐसे लेखाकार द्वारा विधिवत सत्यापित एवं हस्ताक्षरित लेखा परीक्षा रिपोर्ट मामले में क्षेत्राधिकार रखने वाले आयकर आयुक्त अथवा आयकर निदेशक को प्रस्तुत करेगा।

- (iv) संगठन वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान के लिए प्राप्त दान तथा प्रयुक्त राशि का अलग विवरण रखेगा और उपर्युक्त लेखा परीक्षा रिपोर्ट के साथ लेखा परीक्षक द्वारा विधिवत सत्यापित विवरण की प्रति प्रस्तुत करेगा।

2. केन्द्र सरकार यह अनुमोदन वापिस ले लेगी यदि अनुमोदित संगठन :-

- (क) पैराग्राफ 1 के उप-पैराग्राफ (iii) में उल्लिखित लेखा बही नहीं रखेगा; अथवा
- (ख) पैराग्राफ 1 के उप-पैराग्राफ (iii) में उल्लिखित अपनी लेखा परीक्षा रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत नहीं करेगा; अथवा
- (ग) पैराग्राफ 1 के उप-पैराग्राफ (iv) में उल्लिखित वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान के लिए प्राप्त एवं प्रयुक्त दान का अपना विवरण प्रस्तुत नहीं करेगा; अथवा
- (घ) अपना अनुसंधान कार्य करना बंद कर देगा अथवा इसके अनुसंधान कार्य को जायज नहीं पाया जाएगा; अथवा
- (ङ) उक्त नियमावली के नियम-5 ग और 5 ङ के साथ पठित उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 35 की उप-धारा (1) के खंड (ii) के प्रावधानों के अनुरूप नहीं होगा तथा उनका पालन नहीं करेगा।

[अधिसूचना सं. 09/2008/फा. सं. 203/109/2007/आ. क. नि.-II]

सुरेन्द्र पाल, अवर सचिव

(Department of Revenue)

(CENTRAL BOARD OF DIRECT TAXES)

New Delhi, the 18th January, 2008

S.O. 153.—It is hereby notified for general information that the organization The Foundation for Medical Research, Mumbai has been approved by the Central Government for the purpose of clause (ii) of Sub-section (1) of Section 35 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (said Act), read with Rules 5C and 5E of the Income-tax Rules, 1962 (said Rules), with effect from 1-4-2007 in the category of 'other Institution', partly engaged in research activities subject to the following conditions, namely :—

- (i) The sums paid to the approved organization shall be utilized for scientific research;
- (ii) The approved organization shall carry out scientific research through its faculty members or its enrolled students;

- (iii) The approved organization shall maintain separate books of accounts in respect of the sums received by it for scientific research, reflect therein the amounts used for carrying out research, get such books audited by an accountant as defined in the explanation to Sub-section (2) of Section 288 of the said Act and furnish the report of such audit duly signed and verified by such accountant to the Commissioner of Income-tax or the Director of Income-tax having jurisdiction over the case, by the due date of furnishing the return of income under sub-section (1) of Section 139 of the said Act;

- (iv) The approved organization shall maintain a separate statement of donations received and amounts applied for scientific research and a copy of such statement duly certified by the auditor shall accompany the report of audit referred to above.

2. The Central Government shall withdraw the approval if the approved organization :—

- (a) fails to maintain separate books of accounts referred to in sub-paragraph (iii) of paragraph 1; or
- (b) fails to furnish its audit report referred to in sub-paragraph (iii) of paragraph 1; or
- (c) fails to furnish its statement of the donations received and sums applied for scientific research referred to in sub-paragraph (iv) of paragraph 1; or
- (d) ceases to carry on its research activities or its research activities are not found to be genuine; or
- (e) ceases to conform to and comply with the provisions of clause (ii) of Sub-section (1) of Section 35 of the said Act read with rules 5C and 5E of the said Rules.

[Notification No. 09/2008/F. No. 203/109/2007/ITA-II]

SURENDER PAL, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 18 जनवरी, 2008

का. आ. 154.—सर्वसाधारण की जानकारी के लिए एतद्वारा यह अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा आयकर नियमावली, 1962 (उक्त नियमावली) के नियम 5ग और 5ङ के साथ पठित आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 (उक्त अधिनियम) की धारा 35 की उप-धारा (1) के खंड (ii) के प्रयोजनार्थ 1-4-2004 से संगठन बम्बई नेचुरल हिस्ट्री सोसायटी, मुम्बई को निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अधीन आंशिक रूप से अनुसंधान कार्यकलापों में लगी 'अन्य संस्था' की श्रेणी में अनुमोदित किया गया है, अर्थात् :—

- (i) अनुमोदित संगठन को प्रदत्त राशि का उपयोग वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान के लिए किया जाएगा;

- (ii) अनुमोदित संगठन अपने संकाय सदस्यों अथवा अपने नामांकित छात्रों के माध्यम से वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान करेगा;
- (iii) अनुमोदित संगठन बही-खाता रखेगा तथा उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 288 की उप-धारा (2) के स्पष्टीकरण में यथा परिभाषित किसी लेखाकार से अपनी खाता-बही की लेखा परीक्षा कराएगा और उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 139 की उप-धारा (1) के अंतर्गत आय विवरणी प्रस्तुत करने की नियत तिथि तक ऐसे लेखाकार द्वारा विधिवत सत्यापित एवं हस्ताक्षरित लेखा परीक्षा रिपोर्ट मामले में क्षेत्राधिकार रखने वाले आयकर आयुक्त अथवा आयकर निदेशक को प्रस्तुत करेगा।
- (iv) संगठन वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान के लिए प्राप्त दान तथा प्रयुक्त राशि का अलग विवरण रखेगा और उपर्युक्त लेखा परीक्षा रिपोर्ट के साथ लेखा परीक्षक द्वारा विधिवत सत्यापित विवरण की प्रति प्रस्तुत करेगा।

2. केन्द्र सरकार यह अनुमोदन वापिस ले लेगी यदि अनुमोदित संगठन :-

- (क) पैराग्राफ 1 के उप-पैराग्राफ (iii) में उल्लिखित लेखा बही नहीं रखेगा; अथवा
- (ख) पैराग्राफ 1 के उप-पैराग्राफ (iii) में उल्लिखित अपनी लेखा परीक्षा रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत नहीं करेगा; अथवा
- (ग) पैराग्राफ 1 के उप-पैराग्राफ (iv) में उल्लिखित वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान के लिए प्राप्त एवं प्रयुक्त दान का अपना विवरण प्रस्तुत नहीं करेगा; अथवा
- (घ) अपना अनुसंधान कार्य करना बंद कर देगा अथवा इसके अनुसंधान कार्य को जायज नहीं पाया जाएगा; अथवा
- (ङ) उक्त नियमावली के नियम 5 ग और 5 ड के साथ पठित उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 35 की उप-धारा (1) के खंड (ii) के प्रावधानों के अनुरूप नहीं होगा तथा उनका पालन नहीं करेगा।

[अधिसूचना सं. 08/2008/फा. सं. 203/49/2005/आ. क. नि. II]

सुरेन्द्र पाल, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 18th January, 2008

S.O. 154.—It is hereby notified for general information that the organization **Bombay Natural History Society, Mumbai** has been approved by the Central Government for the purpose of clause (ii) of Sub-section (1) of Section 35 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (said Act), read with Rules 5C and 5E of the Income-tax Rules, 1962 (said Rules), with effect from 1-4-2004 in the category of 'other Institution', partly engaged in research activities subject to the following conditions, namely :—

- (i) The sums paid to the approved organization shall be utilized for scientific research;

- (ii) The approved organization shall carry out scientific research through its faculty members or its enrolled students;
- (iii) The approved organization shall maintain separate books of accounts in respect of the sums received by it for scientific research, reflect therein the amounts used for carrying out research, get such books audited by an accountant as defined in the explanation to Sub-section (2) of Section 288 of the said Act and furnish the report of such audit duly signed and verified by such accountant to the Commissioner of Income-tax or the Director of Income-tax having jurisdiction over the case, by the due date of furnishing the return of income under Sub-section (1) of Section 139 of the said Act;
- (iv) The approved organization shall maintain a separate statement of donations received and amounts applied for scientific research and a copy of such statement duly certified by the auditor shall accompany the report of audit referred to above.

2. The Central Government shall withdraw the approval if the approved organization :—

- (a) fails to maintain separate books of accounts referred to in sub-paragraph (iii) of paragraph 1; or
- (b) fails to furnish its audit report referred to in sub-paragraph (iii) of paragraph 1; or
- (c) fails to furnish its statement of the donations received and sums applied for scientific research referred to in sub-paragraph (iv) of paragraph 1; or
- (d) ceases to carry on its research activities or its research activities are not found to be genuine; or
- (e) ceases to conform to and comply with the provisions of clause (ii) of Sub-section (1) of Section 35 of the said Act read with rules 5C and 5E of the said Rules.

[Notification No. 08/2008/F. No. 203/49/2005/ITA-II]

SURENDER PAL, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 18 जनवरी, 2008

का. आ. 155.—सर्वसाधारण की जानकारी के लिए एतद्द्वारा यह अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा आयकर नियमावली, 1962 (उक्त नियमावली) के नियम 5ग और 5ड के साथ पठित आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 (उक्त अधिनियम) की धारा 35 की उप-धारा (1) के खंड (ii) के प्रयोजनार्थ 1-4-2006 से संगठन नेचर कंजरवेशन फाउंडेशन, मैसूर को निम्नलिखित शर्तों के

अधीन आंशिक रूप से अनुसंधान कार्यकलापों में लगी 'अन्य संस्था' की श्रेणी में अनुमोदित किया गया है, अर्थात् :

- (i) अनुमोदित संगठन को प्रदत्त राशि का उपयोग वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान के लिए किया जाएगा;
- (ii) अनुमोदित संगठन अपने संकाय सदस्यों अथवा अपने नामांकित छात्रों के माध्यम से वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान करेगा;
- (iii) अनुमोदित संगठन बही-खाता रखेगा तथा उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 288 की उप-धारा (2) के स्पष्टीकरण में यथा परिभाषित किसी लेखाकार से अपनी खाता-बही की लेखा परीक्षा कराएगा और उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 139 की उप-धारा (1) के अंतर्गत आय विवरणी प्रस्तुत करने की नियत तिथि तक ऐसे लेखाकार द्वारा विधिवत सत्यापित एवं हस्ताक्षरित लेखा परीक्षा रिपोर्ट मामले में क्षेत्राधिकार रखने वाले आयकर आयुक्त अथवा आयकर निदेशक को प्रस्तुत करेगा।
- (iv) संगठन वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान के लिए प्राप्त दान तथा प्रयुक्त राशि का अलग विवरण रखेगा और उपर्युक्त लेखा परीक्षा रिपोर्ट के साथ लेखा परीक्षक द्वारा विधिवत सत्यापित विवरण की प्रति प्रस्तुत करेगा।

2. केन्द्र सरकार यह अनुमोदन वापिस ले लेगी यदि अनुमोदित संगठन :—

- (क) पैराग्राफ 1 के उप-पैराग्राफ (iii) में उल्लिखित लेखा बही नहीं रखेगा; अथवा
- (ख) पैराग्राफ 1 के उप-पैराग्राफ (iii) में उल्लिखित अपनी लेखा परीक्षा रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत नहीं करेगा; अथवा
- (ग) पैराग्राफ 1 के उप-पैराग्राफ (iv) में उल्लिखित वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान के लिए प्राप्त एवं प्रयुक्त दान का अपना विवरण प्रस्तुत नहीं करेगा; अथवा
- (घ) अपना अनुसंधान कार्य करना बंद कर देगा अथवा इसके अनुसंधान कार्य को जायज नहीं पाया जाएगा; अथवा
- (ङ) उक्त नियमावली के नियम 5 ग और 5 ङ के साथ पठित उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 35 की उप-धारा (1) के खंड (ii) के प्रावधानों के अनुरूप नहीं होगा तथा उनका पालन नहीं करेगा।

[अधिसूचना सं. 10/2008/फा. सं. 203/6/2007/आ. क. नि. II]

सुरेन्द्र पाल, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 18th January, 2008

S.O. 155.—It is hereby notified for general information that the organization Nature Conservation Foundation, Mysore has been approved by the Central

Government for the purpose of clause (ii) of Sub-section (1) of Section 35 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (said Act), read with Rules 5C and 5E of the Income-tax Rules, 1962 (said Rules), with effect from 1-4-2006 in the category of 'other Institution', partly engaged in research activities subject to the following conditions, namely :—

- (i) The sums paid to the approved organization shall be utilized for scientific research;
- (ii) The approved organization shall carry out scientific research through its faculty members or its enrolled students;
- (iii) The approved organization shall maintain separate books of accounts in respect of the sums received by it for scientific research, reflect therein the amounts used for carrying out research, get such books audited by an accountant as defined in the explanation to Sub-section (2) of Section 288 of the said Act and furnish the report of such audit duly signed and verified by such accountant to the Commissioner of Income-tax or the Director of Income-tax having jurisdiction over the case, by the due date of furnishing the return of income under sub-section (1) of section 139 of the said Act;
- (iv) The approved organization shall maintain a separate statement of donations received and amounts applied for scientific research and a copy of such statement duly certified by the auditor shall accompany the report of audit referred to above.

2. The Central Government shall withdraw the approval if the approved organization :—

- (a) fails to maintain separate books of accounts referred to in sub-paragraph (iii) of paragraph 1; or
- (b) fails to furnish its audit report referred to in sub-paragraph (iii) of paragraph 1; or
- (c) fails to furnish its statement of the donations received and sums applied for scientific research referred to in sub-paragraph (iv) of paragraph 1; or
- (d) ceases to carry on its research activities or its research activities are not found to be genuine; or
- (e) ceases to conform to and comply with the provisions of clause (ii) of Sub-section (1) of Section 35 of the said Act read with rules 5C and 5E of the said Rules.

[Notification No. 10/2008/F. No. 203/6/2007/ITA-II]

SURENDER PAL, Under Secy.

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय

(स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 14 दिसम्बर, 2007

का. आ. 156.—केन्द्रीय सरकार दंत चिकित्सक अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 16) की धारा 10 की उप-धारा (4) के खण्ड (ख) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए भारतीय दन्त चिकित्सा परिषद् से परामर्श करके उक्त अधिनियम की अनुसूची के भाग-III में एतद्द्वारा निम्नलिखित और संशोधन करती है; अर्थात् :—

2. दंत चिकित्सक अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 16) की अनुसूची के भाग-III में क्रम सं. 89 के बाद स्तंभ 1, 2 तथा 3 की मौजूदा प्रविष्टियों के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित प्रविष्टियां जोड़ी जाएंगी :—

90. यूनिवर्सिटी आफ एडिलेड, आस्ट्रेलिया	भारतीय विश्वविद्यालयों द्वारा प्रदत्त पी जी डिप्लोमा के समकक्ष अतिरिक्त अर्हता के रूप में फोरेन्सिक अडोन्टोलाजी में ग्रेजुएट डिप्लोमा (यदि 14-12-2001 को अथवा उसके बाद प्रदान की गई हो)	फोरेन्सिक अडोन्टोलाजी में ग्रेजुएट डिप्लोमा, यूनिवर्सिटी आफ एडिलेड, आस्ट्रेलिया
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[फा. सं. वी-12018/8/2007-डी ई]

के. वी. एस. राव, उप सचिव

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

(Department of Health and Family Welfare)

New Delhi, the 14th December, 2007

S.O. 156.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (b) Sub-section (4) of Section 10 of the Dentists Act, 1948 (16 of 1948) and the Central Government, after consultation with the Dental Council of India, hereby makes the following further amendments in Part-III of the Schedule to the said Act, namely :—

2. Under the existing entries of column 1, 2 and 3 after serial number 89 in Part-III of the Schedule to the Dentists Act, 1948 (16 of 1948) the following entries shall be added, namely :—

90. University of Adelaide, Australia	Graduate Diploma in forensic Odontology as an additional qualification equivalent to PG Diploma awarded by Indian universities. (when granted on or after 14-12-2001)	Graduate Diploma in forensic Odontology University of Adelaide, Australia
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[No. V-12018/8/2007-DE]

K.V.S. RAO, Dy. Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 21 जनवरी, 2008

का.आ. 157.— कोलंबो विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा प्रदत्त डाक्टर ऑफ मेडिसीन की चिकित्सीय अर्हता भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान परिषद् अधिनियम, 1956 (1956 का 102) के प्रयोजन के लिए उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 14 के अंतर्गत मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता है;

और उक्त अर्हता धारण करने वाले श्री लंकाई राष्ट्रिक डॉ. नलका अभयगुनशेखर पूर्ण कार्य के प्रयोजनार्थ और न कि निजी लाभ के लिए कोलंबो विश्वविद्यालय से संलग्न हैं;

अतः, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 14 की उप-धारा (1) के खंड (ग) के अनुसरण में केन्द्र सरकार एतद्द्वारा विनिर्दिष्ट करती है कि भारत में डॉ. नलका अभयगुनशेखर के चिकित्सा व्यवसाय की अवधि:—

- (क) 11-02-2008 से 12-02-2009 तक एक वर्ष की अवधि तक;
- (ख) बशर्ते कि डा. नलका अभयगुनशेखर भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान परिषद् द्वारा 01-12-2008 से 11-02-2009 की अवधि के लिए अपना नवीकृत अस्थायी पंजीकरण प्रमाणपत्र प्राप्त करेंगे; अथवा
- (ग) ऐसी अवधि तक जिसके दौरान डा. नलका अभयगुनशेखर कोलंबो विश्वविद्यालय से संलग्न हैं, जो भी लघुतर हो, परिसीमित होगी।

[सं. वी- 11025/07/07-एम.ई.(नीति-1)]

के. वी. एस. राव, उप सचिव

New Delhi, the 21st January, 2008

S.O. 157.— Whereas Medical qualification Doctor of Medicine granted by University of Colombo is a recognized medical qualification for the purpose of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 (102 of 1956) under Section 14 of the said Act;

And whereas Dr. Nalaka Abeygunsekera, Sri Lankan National, who possess the said qualification is attached to University of Colombo for the purpose of charitable work and not for personal gain;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of clause (c) of sub-section (1) of the Section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby specifies that the period of practice of medicine by Dr. Nalaka Abeygunsekera in India shall be limited to:—

- (a) a period of one year from 11-02-2008 to 12-2-2009;
- (b) subject to the condition that Dr. Nalaka Abeygunsekera shall get his certificate of temporary registration renewed by MCI for the period 01-12-2008 to 11-02-2009; or
- (c) the period during which Dr. Nalaka Abeygunsekera is attached to University of Colombo whichever is shorter.

[No. V-11025/07/07-ME (Policy-I)]

K. V. S. RAO, Dy. Secy.

रेल मंत्रालय

(रेलवे बोर्ड)

नई दिल्ली, 11 जनवरी, 2008

का. आ. 158.—रेल मंत्रालय (रेलवे बोर्ड), राजभाषा नियम, 1976 (संघ के शासकीय प्रयोजनों के लिए प्रयोग) के नियम 10 के उप-नियम (2) और (4) के अनुसरण में राष्ट्रीय रेल संग्रहालय, नई दिल्ली, को जहाँ 80 प्रतिशत से अधिक अधिकारियों/कर्मचारियों ने हिन्दी का कार्यसाधक ज्ञान प्राप्त कर लिया है, एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है।

[सं. हिन्दी-2008/रा.भा. 1/12/1]

कृष्णा शर्मा, संयुक्त निदेशक, (राजभाषा) रेलवे बोर्ड

MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS

(Railway Board)

New Delhi, the 11th January, 2008

S.O. 158.—Ministry of Railways (Railway Board), in pursuance of Sub Rule (2) and (4) of Rule 10 of the Official Languages (Use for official purposes of the union) Rules, 1976, hereby, notify National Rail Museum, New Delhi, where 80% or more Officers/Employees have acquired the working knowledge of Hindi.

[No. Hindi-2008/O.L.1/12/1]

KRISHNA SHARMA, Jt. Director, (O.L.) Railway Board

रसायन एवं उर्वरक मंत्रालय

(उर्वरक विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 17 जनवरी, 2008

का.आ. 159.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, राजभाषा संघ के शासकीय प्रयोजनों के लिए प्रयोग नियम, 1976 के नियम 10 के उप-नियम (4) के अनुसरण में रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय, उर्वरक विभाग के प्रशासनिक नियंत्रणाधीन उपक्रम नेशनल फर्टिलाइजर्स लिमिटेड (एनएफएल) के निम्नलिखित कार्यालयों, जिनके शत-प्रतिशत कर्मचारियों ने हिन्दी का कार्यसाधक ज्ञान प्राप्त कर लिया है, को अधिसूचित करती है:

1. नेशनल फर्टिलाइजर्स लिमिटेड, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय, गया
2. नेशनल फर्टिलाइजर्स लिमिटेड, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय, मुजफ्फरपुर
3. नेशनल फर्टिलाइजर्स लिमिटेड, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय, रांची
4. नेशनल फर्टिलाइजर्स लिमिटेड, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय, भागलपुर

[सं. ई. 11011/01/2006-हिन्दी]

विजय छिब्बर, संयुक्त सचिव

MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS

(Department of Fertilizers)

New Delhi, the 17th January, 2008

S.O. 159.—In pursuance of sub-Rule (4) of the Rule 10 of the Official Language (Use for official purposes

of the Union) Rule, 1976 the Central Government hereby notifies the following offices of National Fertilizers Limited a PSU under the administrative control of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, Department of Fertilizers whereof 100% staff have acquired the working knowledge of Hindi.

1. National Fertilizers Limited, Area Office, Gaya
2. National Fertilizers Limited, Area Office, Muzaffarpur
3. National Fertilizers Limited, Area Office, Ranchi
4. National Fertilizers Limited, Area Office, Bhagalpur.

[No. E. 11011/1/2006-Hindi]

VIJAY CHHIBBER, Jt. Secy.

कोयला मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 10 जनवरी, 2008

का.आ. 160.—समय-समय पर यथा संशोधित, कोयला खान (संरक्षण एवं विकास) नियम, 1975 के नियम 10 के उप नियमों (1) और (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्र सरकार, कोयला संरक्षण विकास सलाहकार समिति का एतद्वारा पुनर्गठन करती है, जिसमें निम्नलिखित सदस्य हैं:—

1. अपर सचिव (कोयला) —अध्यक्ष
2. संयुक्त सचिव एवं वित्त सलाहकार, कोयला मंत्रालय —सदस्य
3. सलाहकार (परियोजना), कोयला मंत्रालय —सदस्य
4. अध्यक्ष-सह-प्रबंध निदेशक, सेन्ट्रल माइन प्लानिंग एंड डिजाइन इंस्टीट्यूट लि., रांची —सदस्य
5. अध्यक्ष-सह-प्रबंध निदेशक, बी.सी.सी.एल. —सदस्य
6. निदेशक (तकनीकी), सी.आई.एल. —सदस्य
7. निदेशक (तकनीकी), एस.सी.सी.एल. —सदस्य
8. खान सुरक्षा महानिदेशालय, श्रम मंत्रालय का प्रतिनिधि —सदस्य
9. केन्द्रीय खनन एवं ईंधन अनुसंधान संस्थान, धनबाद का प्रतिनिधि —सदस्य
10. योजना आयोग, नई दिल्ली का प्रतिनिधि —सदस्य
11. कोयला नियंत्रक, कोलकाता —सदस्य सचिव

[सं. 15013/1/2005-सी.आर.सी.]

आर. सी. मनोचा, अवर सचिव

MINISTRY OF COAL

New Delhi, the 10th January, 2008

S.O. 160.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rules (1) and (2) of Rule 10 of the Coal Mines (Conservation and Development) Rules, 1975, as amended from time to time, the Central Government hereby re-constitutes the Coal Conservation and Development Advisory Committee with the following members :—

(i) Additional Secretary	—	Chairman
(ii) JS & FA, Ministry of Coal	—	Member
(iii) Advisor (Projects), Ministry of Coal	—	Member
(iv) Chairman-cum-Managing Director, Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Ltd., Ranchi	—	Member
(v) CMD, BCCL	—	Member
(vi) Director (T), CIL	—	Member
(vii) Director (T), SCCL	—	Member
(viii) A representative from Directorate General of Mines Safety, Ministry of Labour	—	Member
(ix) A representative from Central Institute of Mining and Fuel Research, Dhanbad	—	Member
(x) A representative from Planning Commission, New Delhi	—	Member
(xi) Coal Controller, Kolkata	—	Member Secretary

[No. 15013/1/2005-CRC]

R.C. MANOCHA, Under Secy.

पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 17 जनवरी, 2008

का. आ. 161.—जबकि भारत सरकार को ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि जनहित में यह अनिवार्य है कि आन्ध्र प्रदेश राज्य में “मंडापेटा # 5 से मंडापेटा (डब्ल्यू) ईपीएस” तक पेट्रोलियम के परिवहन के लिए ऑयल एण्ड नेचुरल गैस कॉर्पोरेशन लि. द्वारा एक पाइप लाइन डाली जानी चाहिए ;

और जबकि भारत सरकार को ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि कथित पाइप लाइन डालने के प्रयोजन हेतु यहां संलग्न अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में प्रयोक्ता के अधिकार अर्जित करना अनिवार्य है;

अब इसलिए पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइप लाइन (भूमि में प्रयोक्ता के अधिकारों का अधिग्रहण) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उप-धारा (1) में प्रदत्त शक्तियों का उपयोग करते हुए भारत सरकार एतद्वारा इसमें निहित प्रयोक्ता के अधिकार अर्जित करने के आशय की घोषणा करती है ,

इस कथित भूमि में रुचि रखने वाले व्यक्ति भूमि के नीचे पाइप लाइन डालने के लिए भारत सरकार के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित अधिसूचना की प्रतियों की तिथि के इक्कीस दिनों के अंदर, आम जनता के सामने इसमें निहित प्रयोक्ता के अधिकारों के अधिग्रहण के प्रति लिखित आपत्ति, सक्षम प्राधिकारी, ऑयल एण्ड नेचुरल गैस कॉर्पोरेशन लि., राजामुंदरी परिसम्पत्ति/के. जी. बेसिन, गोदावरी भवन, बेस कॉम्प्लेक्स, राजामुंदरी, आन्ध्र प्रदेश को उपलब्ध कराएं।

अनुसूची

आर. ओ. यु. पाइप लाइन : मंडापेटा # 5 से मंडापेटा
(डब्ल्यू) ई.पी.एस

राज्य जिले	आन्ध्र प्रदेश पूर्व गोदावरी	मंडल गांव	कोतापेटा पलीवेल्ला	आर.एस. नं.	हेक्टेयर्स	एस.	सेन्टेयर्स	एकड़	सेन्स
1	2	3	4	5	6				
691/7पी	0	00	5	0	01				
691/8पी	0	04	0	0	10				
691/6पी	0	02	5	0	06½				
691/19ए	0	03	5	0	09				
691/19बी	0	03	0	0	07				
691/19सी	0	01	5	0	04				
691/10बी	0	01	5	0	04				
691/17बी	0	01	0	0	03				
692/21बी	0	02	0	0	06				
692/19बी	0	02	0	0	06				
692/9बी	0	02	5	0	06				
692/5बी	0	00	5	0	01½				
692/8बी	0	02	5	0	06				
684/9बी	0	01	0	0	03				
684/10बी	0	00	5	0	01				
684/11बी	0	01	0	0	03				
684/12बी	0	01	0	0	03				
684/14	0	01	0	0	02				
684/3बी	0	01	5	0	04				
684/3ए	0	01	5	0	04				
684/13	0	00	5	0	01				
684/2बी	0	00	5	0	01				
684/2सी	0	00	5	0	01				
684/2डी	0	00	5	0	01				
684/2ई 1	0	00	5	0	01				
684/2ई 2	0	01	0	0	02				

1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
684/2एफ	0	00	5	0	01½	367/ए	0	03	0	0	07
683/5बी	0	00	5	0	01½	364/एफ	0	02	0	0	05
683/5सी	0	00	5	0	01½	364/ई	0	05	0	0	12
683/5डी	0	00	5	0	01	364/डी	0	04	5	0	11
683/5ई	0	00	5	0	01	364/सी	0	03	5	0	09
683/5एफ	0	00	5	0	01½	364/बी	0	03	0	0	08
683/4बी	0	01	0	0	02½	364/ए	0	07	5	0	18
682/2	0	01	0	0	02	354/7डी	0	03	5	0	09
678/2	0	02	0	0	05	354/7सी	0	03	5	0	09
676/3बी	0	04	5	0	11	354/7बी	0	05	5	0	14
677/2	0	00	5	0	01½	354/7ए	0	03	5	0	09
675/2	0	00	5	0	01½	355/5पी	0	16	0	0	39
669/1बी	0	03	0	0	08	356/3पी	0	09	5	0	23
669/2बी	0	03	0	0	07	356/4पी	0	00	5	0	01
670/2	0	07	5	0	18	356/2पी	0	06	0	0	15
671/2बी	0	04	5	0	11	356/1पी2	0	05	5	0	13
671/3बी	0	07	5	0	18	356/1पी1	0	02	5	0	06
663/6बी	0	01	5	0	04	350/पी	0	02	0	0	05
663/6सी	0	03	0	0	08	347/6पी	0	05	5	0	14
661/2	0	07	5	0	19	347/5पी 2	0	02	0	0	05
660/पी	0	05	5	0	14	347/5पी 1	0	02	0	0	05
660/पी	0	08	0	0	20	347/4पी	0	05	5	0	13
658/2	0	08	0	0	20	347/3पी	0	10	5	0	26
685/पी	0	28	0	0	69½	347/1पी	0	03	0	0	07
682/पी	0	01	0	0	02	342/6पी	0	04	0	0	10
679/पी	0	08	0	0	20	342/5पी	0	03	0	0	08
674/पी	0	00	5	0	01½	342/4पी	0	03	0	0	08
672/पी	0	31	0	0	77½	342/3पी	0	01	0	0	02
कुल	1	79	5	4	44	342/7पी	0	02	0	0	05
राज्य	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	मंडल	कोत्तापेटा			157/पी	0	02	5	0	06
जिले	पूर्व गोदावरी	गांव	कोत्तापेटा			156/2पी	0	06	0	0	15
आर.एस. नं.	हेक्टेयर्स	एस.	सेन्टेयर्स	एकड़	सेन्ट्स	156/1पी	0	18	0	0	45
1	2	3	4	5	6	151/ए	0	03	0	0	07
374/1पी	0	06	0	0	15	151/बी	0	03	5	0	09
374/2पी	0	03	0	0	08	151/सी	0	02	5	0	06
374/3पी	0	03	0	0	07	151/डी	0	01	0	0	02
374/4पी	0	11	0	0	27	150/2पी	0	01	0	0	02
375/पी	0	12	5	0	31						
370/पी	0	01	0	0	02						
367/डी	0	05	5	0	14						
367/सी	0	01	5	0	04						
367/बी	0	05	0	0	12						

1	2	3	4	5	6
150/1पी	0	04	0	0	10
149/25पी	0	03	5	0	09
149/24पी	0	03	0	0	07
149/23पी	0	02	5	0	06
149/21पी	0	00	5	0	01
149/22पी	0	07	0	0	17
149/4पी 2	0	02	5	0	05
149/4पी 1	0	03	0	0	07
149/3पी	0	02	5	0	05
149/2पी	0	02	0	0	05
148/11पी	0	05	5	0	13
148/6पी	0	02	0	0	05
148/5पी	0	02	5	0	05
148/4पी	0	01	5	0	04
148/3पी	0	01	5	0	04
148/2पी	0	01	0	0	02
148/1पी	0	01	0	0	03
146/3पी 2	0	02	5	0	06
146/3पी 1	0	02	0	0	05
146/2पी 2	0	01	5	0	04
146/2पी 1	0	02	0	0	05
145/6पी	0	05	5	0	14
145/5पी 3	0	02	5	0	06
145/5पी 2	0	03	0	0	08
145/5पी 1	0	03	0	0	07
145/4पी	0	02	5	0	06
144/पी	0	01	0	0	03
654/पी	0	07	5	0	18
कुल	2	92	0	7	21

राज्य	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	मंडल	रावुलापालेम
जिले	पूर्व गोदावरी	गांव	देवारायल्ली

आर.एस. नं.	हेक्टेयर्स	एस.	सेन्टेयर्स	एकड़	सेन्ट्स
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1	2	3	4	5	6
81/1पी	0	00	5	0	01
81/2पी	0	04	0	0	10
80/4पी	0	05	5	0	13
82/पी	0	02	0	0	05
84/13पी 2	0	02	0	0	05
84/14पी	0	03	5	0	09
84/12पी	0	01	5	0	04
84/13पी 1	0	02	5	0	06

1	2	3	4	5	6
84/5पी	0	03	5	0	09
84/6पी	0	00	5	0	01
84/7पी	0	03	0	0	07
84/8पी	0	00	5	0	01
84/1पी	0	05	0	0	12
86/2पी	0	01	5	0	04
86/3पी	0	00	5	0	01
85/7पी	0	03	5	0	09
85/3पी	0	03	0	0	07
85/2पी	0	03	5	0	09
85/4पी	0	03	0	0	07
98/4पी	0	01	0	0	03
99/पी	0	02	0	0	05
कुल	0	52	0	1	28

[फा. सं. 12016/62/2007-ओ.एन.जी.-III]

आर. एस. सिकंदर, अवर सचिव

MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS

New Delhi, the 17th January, 2008

S.O. 161.—Whereas it appears to the Government of India that it is necessary in public interest that for transportation of petroleum from “Mandapeta# 5 to Mandapeta (w) EPS” in the State of Andhra Pradesh, a pipeline should be laid by the Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd.

And, whereas, it appears to the Government of India that for the purpose of laying the said pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the Right of User in the land described in the Schedule annexed hereto :—

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Government of India hereby declares its intention to acquire the Right of User therein:

Any person interested in the said land may, within twenty one days from the date on which the copies of the notification, as published in the Gazette of India, are made available to the general public, object in writing to the acquisition of the Right of User therein, for laying the pipe-line under the land to the Competent Authority, Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd., Rajahmundry Asset/ K.G. Basin, Godavari Bhavan, Base Complex, Rajahmundry, Andhra Pradesh.

SCHEDULE

ROU Pipe Line from Mandapeta #5 to Mandapeta GCS

State District	Andhra Pradesh East Godavari	Mandal Village	Kothapeta Palivela		
R. S. No	Hectares	Ares	Centi Ares	Acres	Cents
1	2	3	4	5	6
691/7p	0	00	5	0	01
691/8p	0	04	0	0	10
691/6p	0	02	5	0	06½
691/19a	0	03	5	0	09
691/19b	0	03	0	0	07
691/19c	0	01	5	0	04
691/10b	0	01	5	0	04
691/17b	0	01	0	0	03
692/21b	0	02	0	0	05
692/19b	0	02	0	0	05
692/9b	0	02	5	0	06
692/5b	0	00	5	0	01½
692/8b	0	02	5	0	06
684/9b	0	01	0	0	03
684/10b	0	00	5	0	01
684/11b	0	01	0	0	03
684/12b	0	01	0	0	03
684/14	0	01	0	0	02
684/3b	0	01	5	0	04
684/3a	0	01	5	0	04
684/13	0	00	5	0	01
684/2b	0	00	5	0	01
684/2c	0	00	5	0	01
684/2d	0	00	5	0	01
684/2e1	0	00	5	0	01
684/2e2	0	01	0	0	02
684/2f	0	00	5	0	01½
683/5b	0	00	5	0	01½
683/5c	0	00	5	0	01½
683/5d	0	00	5	0	01
683/5e	0	00	5	0	01
683/5f	0	00	5	0	01½
683/4b	0	01	0	0	02½
682/2	0	01	0	0	02
678/2	0	02	0	0	05
676/3b	0	04	5	0	11
677/2	0	00	5	0	01½

1	2	3	4	5	6
675/2	0	00	5	0	01½
669/1b	0	03	0	0	08
669/2b	0	03	0	0	07
670/2	0	07	5	0	18
671/2b	0	04	5	0	11
671/3b	0	07	5	0	18
663/6b	0	01	5	0	04
663/6c	0	03	0	0	08
661/2	0	07	5	0	19
660/p	0	05	5	0	14
660/p	0	08	0	0	20
658/2	0	08	0	0	20
685/p	0	28	0	0	69½
682/p	0	01	0	0	02
679/p	0	08	0	0	20
674/p	0	00	5	0	01½
672/p	0	31	0	0	77½
TOTAL	1	79	5	4	44

State	Andhra Pradesh		Mandal	Kothapeta	
District	East Godavari		Village	Kothapeta	
R. S. No	Hectares	Ares	Centi Ares	Acres	Cents
1	2	3	4	5	6
374/1p	0	06	0	0	15
374/2p	0	03	0	0	08
374/3p	0	03	0	0	07
374/4p	0	11	0	0	27
375/p	0	12	5	0	31
370/p	0	01	0	0	02
367/D	0	05	5	0	14
367/C	0	01	5	0	04
367/B	0	05	0	0	12
367/A	0	03	0	0	07
364/F	0	02	0	0	05
364/E	0	05	0	0	12
364/D	0	04	5	0	11
364/C	0	03	5	0	09
364/B	0	03	0	0	08
364/A	0	07	5	0	18
354/7D	0	03	5	0	09
354/7C	0	03	5	0	09
354/7B	0	05	5	0	14
354/7A	0	03	5	0	09
355/5p	0	16	0	0	39
356/3p	0	09	5	0	23
356/4p	0	00	5	0	01
356/2p	0	06	0	0	15
356/1p2	0	05	5	0	13
356/1pl	0	02	5	0	06

1	2	3	4	5	6
350/p	0	02	0	0	05
347/6p	0	05	5	0	14
347/5p2	0	02	0	0	05
347/5p1	0	02	0	0	05
347/4p	0	05	5	0	13
347/3p	0	10	5	0	26
347/1p	0	03	0	0	07
342/6p	0	04	0	0	10
342/5p	0	03	0	0	08
342/4p	0	03	0	0	08
342/3p	0	01	0	0	02
342/7p	0	02	0	0	05
157/p	0	02	5	0	06
156/2p	0	06	0	0	15
156/1p	0	18	0	0	45
151/a	0	03	0	0	07
151/b	0	03	5	0	09
151/c	0	02	5	0	06
151/d	0	01	0	0	02
150/2p	0	01	0	0	02
150/1p	0	04	0	0	10
149/25p	0	03	5	0	09
149/24p	0	03	0	0	07
149/23p	0	02	5	0	06
149/21p	0	00	5	0	01
149/22p	0	07	0	0	17
149/4p2	0	02	5	0	06
149/4p1	0	03	0	0	07
149/3p	0	02	5	0	06
149/2p	0	02	0	0	06
148/11p	0	05	5	0	13
148/6p	0	02	0	0	05
148/5p	0	02	5	0	06
148/4p	0	01	5	0	04
148/3p	0	01	5	0	04
148/2p	0	01	0	0	02
148/1p	0	01	0	0	03
146/3p2	0	02	5	0	06
146/3p1	0	02	0	0	05
146/2p2	0	01	5	0	04
146/2p1	0	02	0	0	05
145/6p	0	05	5	0	14
145/5p3	0	02	5	0	06

1	2	3	4	5	6
145/5p2	0	03	0	0	08
145/5p1	0	03	0	0	07
145/4p	0	02	5	0	06
144/p	0	01	0	0	03
654/p	0	07	5	0	18
TOTAL	2	92	0	7	21
State District	Andhra Pradesh East Godavari	Mandal Village	Ravulapalem Devarapalli		
R. S. No	Hectares	Ares	Centi Ares	Acres	Cents
1	2	3	4	5	6
81/1p	0	00	5	0	01
81/2p	0	04	0	0	10
80/4p	0	05	5	0	13
82/p	0	02	0	0	05
84/13p2	0	02	0	0	05
84/14p	0	03	5	0	09
84/12p	0	01	5	0	04
84/13p1	0	02	5	0	06
84/5p	0	03	5	0	09
84/6p	0	00	5	0	01
84/7p	0	03	0	0	07
84/8p	0	00	5	0	01
84/1p	0	05	0	0	12
86/2p	0	01	5	0	04
86/3p	0	00	5	0	01
85/7p	0	03	5	0	09
85/3p	0	03	0	0	07
85/2p	0	03	5	0	09
85/4p	0	03	0	0	07
98/4p	0	01	0	0	03
99/p	0	02	0	0	05
TOTAL	0	52	0	1	28

[No. 12016/62/2007-ONG-III]

R. S. SIKDAR, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 21 जनवरी, 2008

का.आ. 162.—केंद्रीय सरकार ने पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 3 की उप-धारा (1) के अधीन जारी की गई भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्रकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 621 तारीख क्रमशः 27-02-2007 जो भारत के राजपत्र तारीख क्रमशः 03-03-2007 में प्रकाशित की गई थी, द्वारा उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में गुजरात राज्य में मुन्दा से दिल्ली तक पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के परिवहन के लिए मुन्दा-दिल्ली पेट्रोलियम उत्पाद पाइपलाइन के माध्यम से हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा की थी;

और उक्त राजपत्र अधिसूचना की प्रतियाँ जनता को तारीख 15-05-2007 को उपलब्ध करा दी गई थी;

और सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन केन्द्रीय सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने, उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो जाने पर कि उक्त भूमि पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए अपेक्षित है, उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने का विनिश्चय किया है;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाता है।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उप-धारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह निदेश देती है कि उक्त भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार इस घोषणा के प्रकाशन की तारीख से केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने के बजाए, इस मंत्रालय के सहमति पत्र सं. आर-31015/7/03-ओ.आर.-11 दिनांक 25-11-2004 द्वारा लगाई गई शर्तों के अधधीन सभी विस्लंगों से मुक्त, हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड में निहित होगा।

अनुसूची

तहसील : पीसांगन		जिला : अजमेर	राज्य : राजस्थान		
क्षेत्रफल					
क्र. सं.	गाँव का नाम	खसरा सं.	हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्गमीटर
1	जेठाणा	3063	0	05	00

[फा. सं. आर-31015/57/2004-ओ.आर.-II]

ए. गोस्वामी, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 21st January, 2008

S.O. 162.—Whereas by notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas, S.O. No. 621 dated 27-2-2007 in the Schedule below issued under sub-section (1) of Section 3, Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), published in the Gazette of India dated 03-03-2007 respectively the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the land specified in the Schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline through Mundra - Delhi Petroleum Product Pipeline for transportation of petroleum products from Mundra in the state of Gujarat to Delhi by Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited.

And whereas copies of the said Gazette notification were made available to the public on the 15-05-2007;

And whereas the competent authority has under sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act submitted report to the Central Government;

And whereas the Central Government after considering the said report and on being satisfied in the Schedule appended to this notification is hereby acquired for laying the pipeline;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the land specified in the Schedule appended to this notification is hereby acquired for laying the pipeline;

And further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby directs that the right of user in the said land for laying the pipeline shall, instead of vesting in the Central Government, vest on the date of publication of the declaration, in Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited, free from all encumbrances, subject to the conditions imposed vide this Ministry's consent letter No. R-31015/7/03-OR-II dated 25-11-04.

SCHEDULE

Tehsil: Pisangan		District: Ajmer		State: Rajasthan	
				Area	
Sl. No.	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Hectare	Are	Sq. Mtr.
1	Jethana	3063	0	05	00

[F.No. R-31015/57/2004-OR-II]

A. GOSWAMI, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 21 जनवरी, 2008

का.आ. 163.—केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 3 की उप-धारा (1) के अधीन जारी भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 572 तारीख क्रमशः 22-02-2007 जो भारत के राजपत्र तारीख क्रमशः 24-02-2007 में प्रकाशित की गई थी, द्वारा उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में गुजरात राज्य में मुन्द्रा से दिल्ली तक पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के परिवहन के लिए मुन्द्रा-दिल्ली पेट्रोलियम उत्पाद पाइपलाइन के माध्यम से हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन के अपने आशय की घोषणा की थी।

और उक्त राजपत्र अधिसूचना की प्रतियाँ जनता को तारीख 15-05-2007 को उपलब्ध करा दी गई थी।

और सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन केन्द्रीय सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने, उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, और यह समाधान हो जाने पर कि उक्त भूमि पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए अपेक्षित है, उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने का विनिश्चय किया है।

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि इस अधिसूचना में संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाता है।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह निदेश देती है कि उक्त भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार इस घोषणा के प्रकाशन की तारीख से केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने के बजाए, इस मंत्रालय के सहमति पत्र सं. आर-31015/7/03-ओ.आर.-II दिनांक 25-11-2004 द्वारा लगाई गई शर्तों के अधधीन सभी विल्लंगमों से मुक्त, हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड में निहित होगा।

अनुसूची

तहसील : आमेर	जिला : जयपुर	राज्य : राजस्थान	क्षेत्रफल		
क्र. सं. गाँव का नाम	खसरा सं.	हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्गमीटर	
1. खोराबीसल	355	0	02	40	
2. मानपुरामाचेडी	3151	0	05	92	
3. देव का हरमाडां	21	0	08	10	

[फा. सं. आर-31015/70/2004-ओ.आर.-II]

ए. गोस्वामी, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 21st January, 2008

S.O. 163.—Whereas by notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas, S.O. No. 572 dated 22-02-2007 in the Schedule below issued under sub-section (1) of Section 3, Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), published in the Gazette of India dated 24-02-2007 respectively the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the land specified in the Schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline through Mundra - Delhi Petroleum Product Pipeline for transportation of petroleum products from Mundra in the state of Gujarat to Delhi by Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited.

And whereas copies of the said Gazette notification were made available to the public on the 15-05-2007;

And whereas the competent authority has under sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act submitted report to the Central Government;

And whereas the Central Government after considering the said report and on being satisfied in the Schedule appended to this notification is hereby acquired for laying the pipeline;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the land specified in the Schedule appended to this notification is hereby acquired for laying the pipeline;

And further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby directs that the right of user in the said land for laying the pipeline shall, instead of vesting in the Central Government, vest on the date of publication of the declaration, in Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited, free from all encumbrances, subject to the conditions imposed vide this Ministry's consent letter No. R-31015/7/03-OR-II dated 25-11-04.

SCHEDULE

Tehsil: Amer	District: Jaipur	State: Rajasthan	Area		
Sl. No.	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Hectare	Are	Sq. Mtr.
1.	Khorabisal	355	0	02	40
2.	Manpura-machedi	3151	0	05	92
3.	Dev Ka Harmada	21	0	08	10

[F. No. R-31015/70/2004-OR-II]

A. GOSWAMI, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 22 जनवरी, 2008

का.आ. 164.—केन्द्रीय सरकार को लोकहित में यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में बीना संस्थापन से राजस्थान राज्य में कोटा तक पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के परिवहन के लिए भारत पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा एक पाइपलाइन बिछाई जानी चाहिए;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार को ऐसी पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी भूमि में, जो इससे उपाबद्ध अनुसूची में वर्णित है, जिसमें उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने का प्रस्ताव है, उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उस भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा करती है;

कोई व्यक्ति, जो उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में हितबद्ध है, उस तारीख से जिसको इस अधिसूचना से युक्त भारत के राजपत्र की

प्रतिमां साधारण जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी जाती है, इक्कीस दिन के भीतर भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने के लिए उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार के अर्जन के सम्बन्ध में श्रीमति भगवन्ती जेटवानी, सक्षम प्राधिकारी, बीना-कोटा पाइपलाइन परियोजना, भारत पेट्रोलियम कार्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, बी-105, इन्द्रा विहार, तलवण्डी, कोटा-324005 (राजस्थान) को लिखित रूप में आक्षेप भेज सकेगा।

अनुसूची

तहसील : अन्ता जिला : बारां राज्य : राजस्थान

क्र. सं.	ग्राम का नाम	सर्वे नंबर	क्षेत्रफल हैक्टेयर में
1	2	3	4
1.	जयनगर	400	0.1170
		401	0.2100
		402/572	0.0300
		402	0.0468
		403	0.0958
		404	0.1728
		405	0.1872
		410	0.3510
		411	0.0020
		412	0.0216
		413	0.0720
		414	0.1080
		419	0.4320
		421/613	0.6200
		421	0.3230
		421/609	0.0054
		431	0.2520
		430	0.1180
		433	0.3240
		514	0.0144
		515	0.1440
		515/639	0.1440
		515/633	0.1530
		509	0.1656
		508	0.0720
		507	0.1224
		506	0.0720
		692	0.3950
		492	0.3950
		678/492	0.3950
		491	0.3312
		489	0.4156
		483	0.3330
		542/551	0.0252

1	2	3	4
	जयनगर-जारी	399/570	0.0288
		400/580	0.0225
		406	0.0536
		409	0.0720
		408	0.0072
		418	0.0150
		404/585	0.0020
		404/589	0.0020
2.	भोराजेडी	190	0.0090
		189	0.0045
3.	बड़वा	2907	0.0396
		2908	0.1620
		2914	0.2016
		2915	0.0540
		2901	0.0576
		2900	0.0936
		2899	0.0020
		2897	0.1080
		2896	0.0396
		2895	0.0020
		2891	0.0450
		2892	0.0020
		2890	0.0200
		2889	0.0200
		2888	0.0200
		2887	0.0216
		2886	0.0035
		2879	0.0020
		2880	0.0144
		2881	0.1800
		2598	0.0540
		2597	0.0630
		2603	0.2268
		2604	0.1880
		2860	0.0216
		2859	0.0350
		2857	0.0036
		2858	0.0324
		2845	0.0756
		2844	0.0630
		2847	0.1870
		2841	0.1620
		2839	0.0936
		2831	0.1008
		2830	0.0576
		2824	0.0720

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
3.	बढ़वा-(जारी)	2825	0.1100	3.	बढ़वा-(जारी)	3418	0.0100
		2809	0.0180			3417	0.0548
		2798	0.0630			3420	0.0324
		2799	0.1680			3421	0.1240
		2801	0.1570			3423	0.0324
		2781	0.0630			3424	0.0144
		2782	0.0432			3425	0.1170
		2791	0.2430			3411	0.0036
		2783	0.0720			3429	0.1036
		2786	0.1350			3410	0.0242
		2769	0.0810			3405	0.0020
		2768	0.0450			3409	0.1100
		2767	0.0450			3431	0.0900
		2765	0.3440			3432	0.1300
		2764	0.0144			3434	0.0020
		2763	0.4900			3435	0.0800
		2762	0.0288			3449	0.0750
		2099	0.3852			3450	0.7740
		2088	0.0020			3451	0.0200
		2087	0.0936			3452	0.0100
		2086	0.0360			3453	0.0504
		2085	0.0108	4.	लिसादी	16	0.0216
		2081	0.0396			18	0.3996
		2079	0.0180			59	0.2016
		2075	0.1620			67	0.0450
		2074	0.0180			105	0.0540
		2073	0.2160			104	0.1098
		2069	0.0020			106	0.1836
		2066	0.0216			103	0.0396
		2067	0.1080			132	0.1620
		2064	0.0252			131	0.0900
		2065	0.0720			130	0.1650
		1728	0.2340			129	0.1080
		1728/3520	0.0020			136	0.0020
		178/3522	0.1800			127	0.5040
		3196	0.0030			143	0.1224
		1727	0.0720			144	0.1224
		3207	0.0936			146	0.1116
		3208	0.0818			147	0.0040
		3206	0.0990			151	0.1800
		3209	0.0252			152	0.1656
		3210	0.0360			150	0.0180
		3211	0.0540			154	0.0150
		3212	0.0540			149/873	0.1710
		3398	0.2538			206/899	0.0774
		3399	0.0360			208	0.0684

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
4.	लिसाड़ी-(जारी)	207	0.2034	6.	गोपालपुर	86	0.1806
		205	0.1656			87	0.0152
		204	0.0020			88	0.0216
		190	0.0020			90	0.2210
		202	0.1530			91	0.0150
		193	0.0216			95	0.1778
		194	0.0864			112	0.0534
		195	0.0040			116	0.1000
		196	0.1008			118	0.2426
		197	0.0900			119	0.2354
		276	0.0090			120	0.0144
		277	0.0450			123	0.0144
		282	0.2480			127	0.2858
		283	0.1350			128	0.1534
		285	0.1080			129	0.0400
		286	0.0630			129/303	0.0020
		286/890	0.0720			131	0.0288
		340	0.0900			138	0.1606
		343	0.0090			139	0.0770
5.	गुलाबपुरा	134	0.0020			141	0.0482
		135	0.1620			280	0.0720
		136	0.4212			281	0.1250
		140	0.0756			283	0.0252
		141	0.3600			289	0.0540
		92/268	0.0360			290	0.1600
		88	0.0720	7.	अमलसरा	1	0.3096
		89	0.2880			3	0.0612
		84	0.3096			4	0.0648
		155	0.0936			5	0.0504
		166	0.2052			2	0.0414
		167	0.0864	8.	बमूलियामाताजी	26	0.0108
		206	0.0020			25	0.0738
		205	0.1440			24	0.0576
		203	0.0180			2	0.0040
		202	0.0010			3	0.0324
		201	0.2016			4	0.2160
		200	0.0360			8	0.1080
		199	0.1008			9	0.1170
		198	0.2196			13	0.0540
		197	0.1440			14	0.0936
		210	0.0228			19	0.2610
		216	0.1530			70	0.0252
		217	0.0612			77	0.2556
		218	0.1548			76	0.0576
		219	0.1170			103	0.0738
		219/252	0.0864			104	0.0504

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
8.	बमूलियामाताजी-(जारी)	105	0.0738	9.	आमा	147	0.0090
		106	0.0720			148	0.1890
		108	0.1296			154	0.0360
		109/898	0.0144			155	0.0810
		109	0.0756			153	0.0216
		118	0.0360			156	0.0020
		144	0.0018			169	0.3140
		144/1003	0.0180			168	0.0020
		147	0.0720			171	0.0300
		148	0.1080			172	0.1800
		146	0.1080			165	0.2052
		145	0.0018			184	0.0360
		145/876	0.0288			192/269	0.3100
		137	0.0054			192	0.3230
		138	0.0648			191	0.1728
		136	0.0504			210	0.1368
		181	0.0720			211	0.0144
		182	0.0144			226	0.2250
		235	0.1728			243	0.1512
		232	0.1260			244	0.0090
		233	0.0018			246	0.1260
		231	0.0360			245	0.0020
		241	0.0288	10.	दुगारी	250	0.0676
		258	0.0720			194	0.2700
		259	0.0054			195	0.0252
		257	0.2808			202	0.0684
		255	0.0018			203	0.1080
		391	0.0540			206	0.0020
		388	0.1260			207	0.0288
		362	0.0396			208	0.0450
		359	0.0720			209	0.0810
		358	0.0360			213	0.0252
		343	0.1080			214	0.0576
		344	0.0018			231	0.3888
		342	0.0630			275	0.1620
		329	0.0090			276	0.1170
		330	0.0540			277	0.1260
		331	0.2160			279	0.0504
		332	0.0630			282	0.1800
		333	0.1584			283	0.0020
		334	0.0360			286	0.0720
		336	0.1620			287	0.0360
		335	0.1440			288	0.0540
		337	0.1260			292	0.0040
						293	0.0684
						320	0.2232

1	2	3	4
10.	दुगारी-(जारी)	321/1135	0.1080
		324	0.1800
		323	0.0936
		477	0.0540
		478	0.0324
		479	0.0324

[फा. सं. आर-31015/1/2008-ओ.आर.-II]

ए. गोस्वामी, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 22nd January, 2008

S.O. 164.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in public interest that for the transportation of Petroleum Products from Bina Terminal in the State of Madhya Pradesh, Pipeline to Kota in the State of Rajasthan should be laid by Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited;

And, whereas it appears to the Central Government that for the purpose of laying the said pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the Right of User in land under which the said pipeline is proposed to be laid and which is described in the Schedule annexed hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962, (50 of 1962) the Government of India hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein.

Any person interested in the land described in the said Schedule may, within twenty one days from the date of which the copies of the Gazette of India containing this notification are made available to public, object in writing to the acquisition of the Right of User therein for laying of the pipeline under the land to Smt. Bhagwanti Jethwani, Competent Authority, Bina-Kota Pipeline Project, Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited, B-105 Indra Vihar Tatwandi, Kota-324005 (Rajasthan).

SCHEDULE

Tehsil : Anta Distt. Baran State : Rajasthan

Sl. No.	Name of Village	Survey No.	Area (in Hect ares)
1	2	3	4
1.	Jai Nagar	400	0.1170
		401	0.2100
		402/572	0.0300

1	2	3	4
1.	Jai Nagar—(Contd.)	402	0.0468
		403	0.0958
		404	0.1728
		405	0.1872
		410	0.3510
		411	0.0020
		412	0.0216
		413	0.0720
		414	0.1080
		419	0.4320
		421/613	0.6200
		421	0.3230
		421/609	0.0054
		431	0.2520
		430	0.1180
		433	0.3240
		514	0.0144
		515	0.1440
		515/639	0.1440
		515/633	0.1530
		509	0.1656
		508	0.0720
		507	0.1224
		506	0.0720
		692	0.3950
		492	0.3950
		678/492	0.3950
		491	0.3312
		489	0.4156
		483	0.3330
		542/551	0.0252
		399/570	0.0288
		400/580	0.0225
		406	0.0536
		409	0.0720
		408	0.0072
		418	0.0150
		404/585	0.0020
		404/589	0.0020
2.	Bhorajedi	190	0.0090
		189	0.0045
3.	Badhva	2907	0.0396
		2908	0.1620
		2914	0.2016
		2915	0.0540
		2901	0.0576
		2900	0.0936

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
3.	Badhva—(Contd.)	2899	0.0020	3.	Badhva—(Contd.)	2762	0.0288
		2897	0.1080			2099	0.3852
		2896	0.0396			2088	0.0020
		2895	0.0020			2087	0.0936
		2891	0.0450			2086	0.0360
		2892	0.0020			2085	0.0108
		2890	0.0200			2081	0.0396
		2889	0.0200			2079	0.0180
		2888	0.0200			2075	0.1620
		2887	0.0216			2074	0.0180
		2886	0.0035			2073	0.2160
		2879	0.0020			2069	0.0020
		2880	0.0144			2066	0.0216
		2881	0.1800			2067	0.1080
		2598	0.0540			2064	0.0252
		2597	0.0630			2065	0.0720
		2603	0.2268			1728	0.2340
		2604	0.1880			1728/3520	0.0020
		2860	0.0216			1728/3522	0.1800
		2859	0.0350			3196	0.0030
		2857	0.0036			1727	0.0720
		2858	0.0324			3207	0.0936
		2845	0.0756			3208	0.0818
		2844	0.0630			3206	0.0990
		2847	0.1870			3209	0.0252
		2841	0.1620			3210	0.0360
		2839	0.0936			3211	0.0540
		2831	0.1008			3212	0.0540
		2830	0.0576			3398	0.2538
		2824	0.0720			3399	0.0360
		2825	0.1100			3418	0.0100
		2809	0.0180			3417	0.0548
		2798	0.0630			3420	0.0324
		2799	0.1680			3421	0.1240
		2801	0.1570			3423	0.0324
		2781	0.0630			3424	0.0144
		2782	0.0432			3425	0.1170
		2791	0.2430			3411	0.0036
		2783	0.0720			3429	0.1036
		2786	0.1350			3410	0.0242
		2769	0.0810			3405	0.0020
		2768	0.0450			3409	0.1100
		2767	0.0450			3431	0.0900
		2765	0.3440			3432	0.1300
		2764	0.0144			3434	0.0020
		2763	0.4900			3435	0.0800

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
3.	Badhva—(Contd.)	3449	0.0750	4.	Lisadhi—(Contd.)	286/890	0.0720
		3450	0.7740			340	0.0900
		3451	0.0200			343	0.0090
		3452	0.0100	5.	Gulabpura	134	0.0020
		3453	0.0504			135	0.1620
4.	Lisadhi	16	0.0216			136	0.4212
		18	0.3996			140	0.0756
		59	0.2016			141	0.3600
		67	0.0450			92/268	0.0360
		105	0.0540			88	0.0720
		104	0.1098			89	0.2880
		106	0.1836			84	0.3096
		103	0.0396			155	0.0936
		132	0.1620			166	0.2052
		131	0.0900			167	0.0864
		130	0.1650			206	0.0020
		129	0.1080			205	0.1440
		136	0.0020			203	0.0180
		127	0.5040			202	0.0010
		143	0.1224			201	0.2016
		144	0.1224			200	0.0360
		146	0.1116			199	0.1008
		147	0.0040			198	0.2196
		151	0.1800			197	0.1440
		152	0.1656			210	0.0228
		150	0.0180			216	0.1530
		154	0.0150			217	0.0612
		149/873	0.1710			218	0.1548
		206/899	0.0774			219	0.1170
		208	0.0684			219/252	0.0864
		207	0.2034	6.	Gopalpura	86	0.1806
		205	0.1656			87	0.0152
		204	0.0020			88	0.0216
		190	0.0020			90	0.2210
		202	0.1530			91	0.0150
		193	0.0216			95	0.1778
		194	0.0864			112	0.0534
		195	0.0040			116	0.1000
		196	0.1008			118	0.2426
		197	0.0900			119	0.2354
		276	0.0090			120	0.0144
		277	0.0450			123	0.0144
		282	0.2480			127	0.2858
		283	0.1350			128	0.1534
		285	0.1080			129	0.0400
		286	0.0630			129/303	0.0020

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
6.	Gopalpura(Contd.)	131	0.0288	8.	Bamuliya Mataji	137	0.0054
		138	0.1606		—(Contd.)	138	0.0648
		139	0.0770			136	0.0504
		141	0.0482			181	0.0720
		280	0.0720			182	0.0144
		281	0.1250			235	0.1728
		283	0.0252			232	0.1260
		289	0.0540			233	0.0018
		290	0.1600			231	0.0360
7.	Amalsara	1	0.3096			241	0.0288
		3	0.0612			258	0.0720
		4	0.0648			259	0.0054
		5	0.0504			257	0.2808
		2	0.0414			255	0.0018
8.	Bamuliya Mataji	26	0.0108			391	0.0540
		25	0.0738			388	0.1260
		24	0.0576			362	0.0396
		2	0.0040			359	0.0720
		3	0.0324			358	0.0360
		4	0.2160			343	0.1080
		8	0.1080			344	0.0018
		9	0.1170			342	0.0630
		13	0.0540			329	0.0090
		14	0.0936			330	0.0540
		19	0.2610			331	0.2160
		70	0.0252			332	0.0630
		77	0.2556			333	0.1584
		76	0.0576			334	0.0360
		103	0.0738			336	0.1620
		104	0.0504			335	0.1440
		105	0.0738			337	0.1260
		106	0.0720	9.	Aama	147	0.0090
		108	0.1296			148	0.1890
		109/898	0.0144			154	0.0360
		109	0.0756			155	0.0810
		118	0.0360			153	0.0216
		144	0.0018			156	0.0020
		144/1003	0.0180			169	0.3140
		147	0.0720			168	0.0020
		148	0.1080			171	0.0300
		146	0.1080			172	0.1800
		145	0.0018			165	0.2052
		145/876	0.0288			184	0.0360

1	2	3	4
9.	Aama—(Contd.)	192/269	0.3100
		192	0.3230
		191	0.1728
		210	0.1368
		211	0.0144
		226	0.2250
		243	0.1512
		244	0.0090
		246	0.1260
		245	0.0020
		250	0.0676
10.	Dugari	194	0.2700
		195	0.0252
		202	0.0684
		203	0.1080
		206	0.0020
		207	0.0288
		208	0.0450
		209	0.0810
		213	0.0252
		214	0.0576
		231	0.3888
		275	0.1620
		276	0.1170
		277	0.1260
		279	0.0504
		282	0.1800
		283	0.0020
		286	0.0720
		287	0.0360
		288	0.0540
		292	0.0040
		293	0.0684
		320	0.2232
		321/1135	0.1080
		324	0.1800
		323	0.0936
		477	0.0540
		478	0.0324
		479	0.0324

उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक

वितरण मंत्रालय

(उपभोक्ता मामले विभाग)

भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो

नई दिल्ली, 11 जनवरी, 2008

का. आ. 165.— भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम 1987 के नियम 7 के उपनियम (1) के खड़ (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिन भारतीय मानकों के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं वे स्थापित हो गए हैं :-

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	स्थापित भारतीय मानक (कों) की संख्या, वर्ष और शीर्षक	नये भारतीय मानक द्वारा अतिक्रमित भारतीय मानक अथवा मानकों, यदि कोई हो, की संख्या और वर्ष	स्थापित तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	आईएस 15774:2007 इस्पात बनाने के लिए स्पंज लौहा/प्रत्यक्ष अपचयित लौहा (डीआरआई), तप्त और अतप्त इष्टिकाकृत लौहा-विशिष्ट	आईएस 10812:1992 आईएस 13839:1993 आईएस 13905:1993	30 नवम्बर, 2007

इस भारतीय मानक की प्रतियाँ भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9 बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों, नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों : अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, नागपुर, पटना, पुणे तथा तिरुवनन्तापुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[संदर्भ: एमटीडी 30/टी-26]

डा. (श्रीमति) स्नेह भाटला, वैज्ञानिक 'एफ' एवं प्रमुख (एमटीडी)

MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

(Department of Consumer Affairs)

BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS

New Delhi, the 11th January, 2008

S. O. 165.— In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been established on the date indicated against each :-

[F.No.R-31015/1/2008-OR-II]

A. GOSWAMI, Under Secy.

SCHEDULE

SI. No.	No. & Year of the Indian Standards Established	No & year of Indian Standards, if any, Superseded by the New Indian Standards	Date of Estab-lished
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	IS 15774:2007- Sponge Iron/Direct Reduced Iron(DRI), Hot Briquetted Iron (HBI) and Cold Briquetted Iron (CBI) for Steel Making- Specification	IS 10812:1992 IS 13839:1993 IS 13905:1993	30 November, 2007

Copy of this Standard is available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards Manak Bhavan, 9 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110002 and Regional Offices: New Delhi, Kolcatta Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai, and also Branch Office: Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubanewhar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

[Ref: MTD 30/T-26]

Dr. (Mrs.) SNEH BHATLA, Scientist 'F' & Head (Met Engg.)

नई दिल्ली, 11 जनवरी, 2008

का. आ. 166.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम, 1987 के नियम 7 के उपनियम (1) के खड़ (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिन भारतीय मानकों के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं वे स्थापित हो गए हैं :-

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	स्थापित भारतीय मानक (को) की संख्या वर्ष और शीर्षक	नये भारतीय मानक द्वारा अतिक्रमित भारतीय मानक अथवा मानकों, यदि कोई हो, की संख्या और वर्ष	स्थापित तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	आईएस /आईएसओ 16162: 2005 सतत अतप्त बेल्लित इस्पात के शीट उत्पाद-आयामीय एवं आकार हेतु छुटें	—	31 अक्टूबर 2007

इस भारतीय मानक की प्रतियाँ भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9, बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों : नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों : अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, नागपुर, पटना, पुणे तथा तिरुवनन्तापुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[संदर्भ: एमटीडी 4/टी- 214]

डा. (श्रीमति) स्नेह भाटला, वैज्ञानिक 'एफ' एवं प्रमुख (एमटीडी)

New Delhi, the 11th January, 2008

S. O. 166.—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule(1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been established on the date indicated against each:

SCHEDULE

SI. No.	No. & Year of the Indian Standards Established	No & year of Indian Stand-ards, if any, Superseded by the New Indian Standards	Date of Estab-lished
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	IS/ISO 16162:2005- Continuously cold-rolled steel sheet products - Dimensional and shape tolerances (Fourth Revision)	—	30 Oct. 2007

Copy of this Standard is available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110002 and Regional Offices: New Delhi, Kolcatta Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai, and also Branch Offices: Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubanewhar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

[Ref: MTD4/T-214]

Dr. (Mrs.) SNEH BHATLA, Scientist 'F' & Head (Met Engg.)

नई दिल्ली, 11 जनवरी, 2008

का. आ. 167.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम, 1987 के नियम 7 के उपनियम (1) के खड़ (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि अनुसूची में दिए गए मानक (को) में संशोधन किया गया/किये गये हैं :-

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	संशोधित भारतीय मानक (कों) की संख्या वर्ष और शीर्षक	संशोधन की संख्या और तिथि	संशोधन लागू होने की तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)

1	आईएस 11795-2007- वेस अपचाक से प्रत्यक्ष अपचयन के लिए भस्म नरमक अध्ययन हेतु मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्त (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	संशोधन संख्या 1 नवम्बर, 2007	30 नवम्बर 2007
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इस संशोधनों की प्रतियाँ भारतीय मानक की प्रतियाँ भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9, बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों : नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों : अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, नागपुर, पटना, पुणे तथा तिरुवनन्तापुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[संदर्भ: एमटीडी 30/टी-6]

डा. (श्रीमति) स्नेह भाटला, वैज्ञानिक 'एफ' एवं प्रमुख (एमटीडी)

New Delhi, the 11th January, 2008

S. O. 167.—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been established on the date indicated against each:

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. & Year of the Indian Standards(s) amendment (s)	No & year of the amendment	Date from which the amendment shall have effect
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)

1	IS 11795:2007 Guidelines for Ash Softening studies on solid Reductants for Direct Reduction (First Revision)	Amendment no. 1 November, 2007	30 November, 2007
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Copy of this Standard is available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9 Bahadur

Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110002 and Regional Offices: New Delhi, Kolkata Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai, and also Branch Offices: Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneshwar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

[Ref: MTD 30/T-6]

Dr. (Mrs.) SNEH BHATLA, Scientist 'F' & Head (Met Engg.)

नई दिल्ली, 11 जनवरी, 2008

का. आ. 168.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम 1987 के नियम 7 के उपनियम (1) के खड़ (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिन भारतीय मानकों के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं वे स्थापित हो गए हैं :—

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	स्थापित भारतीय मानक (कों) की संख्या वर्ष और शीर्षक	नये भारतीय मानक द्वारा अतिक्रमित भारतीय मानक अथवा मानकों यदि कोई हो, की संख्या और वर्ष	स्थापित तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)

1.	आईएस 12052: 2007 आद्र वायु के सम्पर्क, एवं जल के प्रत्यक्ष सम्पर्क में होने पर स्पंज लौह/प्रत्यक्ष अपचयित लौह (डी आर आई) के पुनः आक्सीकरण दर के निर्धारण की प्रणाली (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	आईएस 12052:1987 31 अक्टूबर 2007	
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इस भारतीय मानक की प्रतियाँ भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9, बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों : नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों : अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, नागपुर, पटना, पुणे तथा तिरुवनन्तापुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[संदर्भ: एमटीडी 30/टी-8]

डा. (श्रीमति) स्नेह भाटला, वैज्ञानिक 'एफ' एवं प्रमुख (एमटीडी)

New Delhi, the 11th January, 2008

S. O. 168.—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been established on the date indicated against each:

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. & Year of the Indian Standards Established	No & year of Indian Standards if any, Superseded by the New Indian Standards	Date of Establishment
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	IS 12052:2007-Method of Determination of Re-oxidation Rate of Sponge Iron/Direct Reduced Iron (DRI) in Contact with Humid air and in direct Contact with Water (First Revision)	IS 12052:1987	31 Oct. 2007

Copy of this Standard is available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards Manak Bhavan, 9, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110002 and Regional Offices: New Delhi, Kolkatta Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai, and also Branch Office: Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubanewhar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

[Ref: MTD 30/T-8]

Dr. (Mrs.) SNEH BHATLA, Scientist 'F' & Head (Met Engg.)

नई दिल्ली, 11 जनवरी, 2008

का. आ. 169.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम 1987 के नियम 7 के उपनियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिन भारतीय मानकों के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं वे स्थापित हो गए हैं :-

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	स्थापित भारतीय मानक(कों) की संख्या वर्ष और शीर्षक	नये भारतीय मानक द्वारा अतिक्रमित भारतीय मानक अथवा मानकों यदि कोई हो, की संख्या और वर्ष	स्थापित तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	आईएस 12929: 2007 भरण सामग्री (लौह आक्साइड और प्राकृतिक गैस) गैस-आधारित प्रत्यक्ष अपचयन प्रक्रियों के लिए मार्गदर्शी सिद्धांत (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	आईएस 14373:1996 आईएस 14405:1996	31 दिसम्बर, 2007

इस भारतीय मानक की प्रतियाँ भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9, बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों : नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों : अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, नागपुर, पटना, पुणे तथा तिरुवनन्तापुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[संदर्भ: एमटीडी 30/टी- 13]

डा. (श्रीमति) स्नेह भट्टला, वैज्ञानिक 'एफ' एवं प्रमुख (एमटीडी)

New Delhi, the 11th January, 2008

S. O. 169.—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been established on the date indicated against each:

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. & Year of the Indian Standards Established	No & year of Indian Standards, if any, Superseded by the New Indian Standard	Date of Establishment
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	IS 12929:2007-Feedstock (Iron Oxides and Natural Gas) for Gas-Based Direct Reduction Processes-Guidelines (First Revision)	IS 14373:1996 IS 14405:1996	31 Dec., 2007

Copy of this Standard is available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards Manak Bhavan, 9, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110002 and Regional Offices: New Delhi, Kolkatta Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai, and also Branch Offices: Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubanewhar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

[Ref: MTD 30/T-13]

Dr. (Mrs.) SNEH BHATLA, Scientist 'F' & Head (Met Engg.)

नई दिल्ली, 11 जनवरी, 2008

का. आ. 170.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम 1987 के नियम 7 के उपनियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिन भारतीय मानकों के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं वे स्थापित हो गए हैं :-

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	स्थापित भारतीय मानक (कों) की संख्या वर्ष और शीर्षक	नये भारतीय मानक द्वारा अतिक्रमित भारतीय मानक अथवा मानकों यदि कोई हो, की संख्या और वर्ष	स्थापित तिथि
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1. आईएस 11709:2007 आईएस 11709:1995 31 अक्टूबर, 2007
इस्पात की प्रयुक्त ढलाई की तकनीकी सुगुर्दगी की स्थितियाँ (दूसरा पुनरीक्षण)

इस भारतीय मानक की प्रतियाँ भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9, बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों : नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों : अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, नागपुर, पटना, पुणे तथा तिरुवनन्तापुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[संदर्भ: एमटीडी 14/टी-48]

डा. (श्रीमति) स्नेह भाटला, वैज्ञानिक 'एफ' एवं प्रमुख (एमटीडी)

New Delhi, the 11th January, 2008

S. Q. 170.—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been established on the date indicated against each:

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. & Year of the Indian Standards Established	No. & year of Indian Standards, if any, Superseded by the New Indian Standards	Date of Establishment
1.	IS 11709:2007-Technical Delivery conditions for investment castings of steel (Second Revision)	IS 11709:1995	31 October 2007

Copy of this Standard is available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards Manak Bhavan, 9, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110002 and Regional Offices: New Delhi, Kolkata Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai, and also Branch Offices: Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal,

Bhubansewar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

[Ref: MTD 14/T-48]

Dr. (Mrs.) SNEH BHATLA, Scientist 'F' & Head (Met Engg.)

नई दिल्ली, 11 जनवरी, 2008

का. आ. 171.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम 1987 के नियम 7 के उपनियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिन भारतीय मानकों के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं वे स्थापित हो गए हैं :-

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	स्थापित भारतीय मानक (कों) की संख्या वर्ष और शीर्षक	नये भारतीय मानक द्वारा अतिक्रमित भारतीय मानक अथवा मानकों यदि कोई हो, की संख्या और वर्ष	स्थापित तिथि
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1. आईएस 12446:2007 आईएस 12446:1988 31 नवम्बर, 2007
ढलाई में प्रयुक्त बेन्टोनाइट विशिष्टि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)

इस भारतीय मानक की प्रतियाँ भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9, बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों : नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों : अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, नागपुर, पटना, पूणे तथा तिरुवनन्तापुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[संदर्भ: एमटीडी 14/टी-9]

डा. (श्रीमति) स्नेह भाटला, वैज्ञानिक 'एफ' एवं प्रमुख (एमटीडी)

New Delhi, the 11th January, 2008

S. O. 171.—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been established on the date indicated against each:—

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. & Year of the Indian Standards Established	No. & year of Indian Standards if any, Superseded by the New Indian Standard	Date of Establishment
1.	IS 12446:2007—Bento nite for use in foundries—Specification (First Revision)	IS 12446:1988	30 Nov., 2007

Copy of this Standard is available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110002 and Regional Offices: New Delhi, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai, and also branch offices: Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubansewhar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

[Ref.: MTD 14/T-9]

Dr. (Mrs.) SNEH BHATLA, Scientist 'F' &
Head (Met Engg.)

नई दिल्ली, 11 जनवरी, 2008

का. आ. 172.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम 1987 के नियम 7 के उपनियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि अनुसूची में दिए गए मानक(कों) में संशोधन किया गया/किए गए हैं :-

अनुसूची

क्रम संशोधित भारतीय संशोधन की संशोधन संख्या मानक (कों) की संख्या वर्ष और शीर्षक	संशोधन की संख्या और तिथि	संशोधन लागू होने की तिथि
1. आईएस 1239 (Part 2): 1992-मृदु इस्पात के पाइप नलिकाकार और पिटवां इस्पात की अन्य फिटिंगें भाग 2 मृदु इस्पात साकेट नलिकाकार तथा पिटवां इस्पात की अन्य पाइप फिटिंगें—विशिष्ट (चौथा पुनरीक्षण)	संशोधन संख्या 5 अगस्त 2007	4 दिसम्बर, 2007

इन संशोधनों की प्रतियाँ भारतीय मानक की प्रतियाँ भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9, बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों : नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों : अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, नागपुर, पटना, पूणे तथा तिरुवनन्तापुरम में विक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[संदर्भ: एमटीडी 19/टी-31]

डा. (श्रीमति) स्नेह भाटला, वैज्ञानिक 'एफ' एवं प्रमुख (एमटीडी)

New Delhi, the 11th January, 2008

S. O. 172.—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been established on the date indicated against each :

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. & Year of the Indian Standard(s) amendment (s)	No & year of the amendment	Date from which the amendment shall have effect
1.	IS 1239 (Part 2): 1992 Specification Mild for Steel Tubes, Tubulars and other Wrought Steel Fittings Part 2 Mild Steel Sockets Tubulars and other Wrought Steel Pipe Fittings (Fourth Revision)	Amendment no.5 August 2007	4 Dec., 2007

Copy of this Standard is available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110002 and Regional Offices: New Delhi, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai, and also Branch Offices: Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubansewhar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

[Ref: MTD 19/T-31]

Dr. (Mrs.) SNEH BHATLA, Scientist 'F' &
Head (Met Engg.)

नई दिल्ली, 11 जनवरी, 2008

का. आ. 173.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम 1987 के नियम 7 के उपनियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिन भारतीय मानकों के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं वे स्थापित हो गए हैं :-

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	स्थापित भारतीय मानक (कों) की संख्या, वर्ष और शीर्षक	नये भारतीय मानक द्वारा अतिक्रमित भारतीय मानक अथवा मानकों यदि कोई हो, की संख्या और वर्ष	स्थापित तिथि
1.	आईएस 1254: 2007 एल्युमिनियम की नालीदार चदर (चौथा पुनरीक्षण)	आईएस 1254:1991	30 नवम्बर, 2007

इन भारतीय मानक की प्रतियाँ भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9, बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों : नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों : अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, नागपुर, पटना, पूणे तथा तिरुवनन्तापुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[संदर्भ: एमटीडी 7/टी-3]

डा. (श्रीमति) स्नेह भाटला, वैज्ञानिक 'एफ' एवं प्रमुख (एमटीडी)

New Delhi, the 11th January, 2008

S. O. 173.—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been established on the date indicated against each :—

नई दिल्ली, 14 जनवरी, 2008

का. आ. 174.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो (प्रमाणन विनियम), 1988 के उपनियम (5) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिन लाईसेंसों के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं, वे स्वीकृत कर दिए गए हैं :—

अनुसूची

अगस्त-2007

क्र. सं.	लाईसेंस संख्या	स्वीकृत करने की तिथि वर्ष/माह	लाईसेंसधारी का नाम व पता	भारतीय मानक शीर्षक	भा मा संख्या	विभाग	स्थिति स्टेटस
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	6736180	10-08-07	पलवी पटरीस, रिबिना विलज और मंडल, असिफाबाद तलूक अदीलाबाद-504 292	लवन कांचाम स्टेनवेयर पाइप और फिटिंग विशिष्ट	651 : 1992	सीइडी	परिचालित
2.	6733477	01-08-07	मेसर्स श्री शन्मुखा ज्वेलरी मार्ट, डी.नं. 16-3-137, शराफ बाजार, तेनालि-522 001 गुंटूर जिला	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्रधातुएं, आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	1417 : 99	एमटीडी	परिचालित
3.	6733578	01-08-07	मेसर्स एम. नेमिचंद जैन ज्वेलर्स 7-2-830, पोर्ट मार्केट सिकंदराबाद-500 003	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्रधातुएं, आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	1417 : 99	एमटीडी	परिचालित
4.	6739186	14-08-07	मेसर्स विनायका ज्वेलर्स शॉप नं. 51, सी.पी.रेड्डी कांप्लेक्स चौरास्ता, हनमकोंडा-506 001 वरंगल जिला	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्रधातुएं, आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	1417 : 99	एमटीडी	परिचालित

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. & Year of the Indian Standards Established	No. & year of Indian Standards if any, Superseded by the New Indian Standards	Date of Establishment
1.	IS 1254 : 2007—Corrugated Aluminium sheet (Fourth Revision)	IS 1254 : 1991	30 Nov., 2007

Copy of this Standard is available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards Mark Bhavan, 9 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110002 and Regional Offices : New Delhi, Kolkatta, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai, and also branch offices: Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubansewhar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

[Ref.: MTD 7 / T-3]

Dr. (Mrs.) SNEH BHATLA, Scientist 'F' & Head (Met Engg.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
5.	6739128	14-08-07	मैसर्स के.एन.मूर्ती ज्वैलर्स डी.नं. 6-2-202, चौरास्ता हनमकोंडा वरंगल-506 001	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्रधातुएं, आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	1417 : 99	एमटीडी	परिचालित
6.	6739388	14-08-07	मैसर्स जी.बजरंग लाल्स 3-3-417, इम्मडिशेट्टि बिल्डिंग महकालि मंदिर के सामने सिकंदराबाद-500 003 हैदराबाद जिला	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्रधातुएं, आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	1417 : 99	एमटीडी	परिचालित
7.	6742074	14-08-07	मैसर्स गणेश एंड कं. 22-5-99, 100 गुलजार हाऊस हैदराबाद-500 002 आन्ध्र प्रदेश	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्रधातुएं, आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	1417 : 99	एमटीडी	परिचालित
8.	6742175	23-08-07	मैसर्स शिवराज लक्ष्मीचंद जैन ज्वैलर्स 6-1-681, खैरताबाद हैदराबाद	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्रधातुएं, आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	1417 : 99	एमटीडी	परिचालित
9.	6742276	22-08-07	मैसर्स सुरेश ज्वैलर्स 15-4-50, रामालयम के पास बिग बाजार, कंडुकूरु-523 105 प्रकाशम जिला	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्रधातुएं, आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	1417 : 99	एमटीडी	परिचालित
10.	6744179	31-08-07	मैसर्स चंदना ब्रदर्स ज्वैलर्स (तिरुपति) प्रा. लि. 19, टी.के.स्ट्रीट तिरुपति-517 501 चित्तूर जिला	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्रधातुएं, आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	1417 : 99	एमटीडी	परिचालित
11.	6741476	22-08-07	मैसर्स गणेश एंड कं. 22-5-99, 100 गुलजार हाऊस हैदराबाद-500 002 आन्ध्र प्रदेश	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्रधातुएं, आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	1417 : 99	एमटीडी	परिचालित
12.	6744078	16-08-07	मैसर्स चन्दगोतिया मेटल्स (प्रा.) लिमिटेड 5-55/1, दूलापल्ली, आईडीए जीडिमेटला हैदराबाद-500 055 आर आर जिला आन्ध्रप्रदेश	इलेक्ट्रिक फैन मोटर्स के लिए कैपसीटर्स	1709 : 1984	इटीडी	परिचालित
13.	6740474	16-08-07	मैसर्स एक्सप्लो पेक सारवे नं: 63, आईकांथ फेक्टरी के पास नागारम विलेज, कीसरा मनडल, हैदराबाद, जिला: रंगारेड्डी आन्ध्र प्रदेश	कोरुगेटिड फाइबर बोर्ड बाक्सेस फोर कमर्शियल हाई एक्सप्लोसिग्स	10212 (Pt 1)	सीडी	परिचालित

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
14.	6741173	08-08-07	मैसर्स प्रियाँका इंडस्ट्रीस नियर गवर्नमेंट पोल्ट्री फार्म उटकूर विलेज सी.के.दि मंडल डापा जिला (आं.प्र.)	53 ग्रेड साधारण पोर्टलैंड सीमेंट	12269 : 87	सीएडी	परिचालित
15.	6741274	13-08-07	मैसर्स श्री लक्ष्मी वेंकटेशवरा इंडस्ट्रीस प्लॉट नं. 67,68 एंड 69, आई डी ए कडापा (आ.प्र.)-500 052	53 ग्रेड साधारण पोर्टलैंड सीमेंट	12269 : 87	सीएडी	परिचालित
16.	6741375	08-08-07	मैसर्स सिंधु इंडस्ट्रीस सर्वे नं. 3ए, इलेक्ट्रिकल सब स्टेशन के पीछे चुक्कालूर गन्नीवारीपल्ली (पंचायत) ताडिपती-515 411 अनंतपुर जिला (आं.प्र.)	53 ग्रेड साधारण पोर्टलैंड सीमेंट	12269 : 87	सीएडी	परिचालित
17.	6741779	10-08-07	मैसर्स रामाकृष्णा प्यूरिफाइड ड्रिंकिंग वाटर हा. नं: 3-45/4, आर टी सी कालोनी के पास कोमरिपल्ली (वि), हसनपती (मं) वरंगल, आन्ध्र प्रदेश	पैकेजबंद पेय जल (पैकेजबंद प्राकृतिक मिनरल जल के अलावा)	14543 : 04	एफएडी	परिचालित
18.	6736685	08-08-07	मैसर्स गंगा पैकेज्ड ड्रिंकिंग वाटर #3-136, रविन्द्र नगर नंदिपहाड (वि), मिरयालगुडा, नलगोंडा जिला आन्ध्र प्रदेश-508 207	पैकेजबंद पेय जल (पैकेजबंद प्राकृतिक मिनरल जल के अलावा)	14543 : 04	एफएडी	परिचालित
19.	6737182	09-08-07	मैसर्स हिमालय एक्वा इन्डस्ट्रीस सर्वे नं: 325- पी-1 खानापुर (गौव) निजामाबाद जिला आन्ध्र प्रदेश-503 003	पैकेजबंद पेय जल (पैकेजबंद प्राकृतिक मिनरल जल के अलावा)	14543 : 04	एफएडी	परिचालित
20.	6738285	08-08-07	मैसर्स कोकोनट पैकेज्ड ड्रिंकिंग वाटर नंदीपाडू (वि), मिरयालगुडा (मं) जिला: नलगोंडा आन्ध्र प्रदेश-508 207	पैकेजबंद पेय जल (पैकेजबंद प्राकृतिक मिनरल जल के अलावा)	14543 : 04	एफएडी	परिचालित
21.	6745686	30-08-07	मैसर्स न्यू त्रिवेणी प्यूरिफाइड वाटर एक्वा प्रोडक्ट्स ओ एफ सी स्टेशन के सामने मदनपल्ली रोड, मुलकलचेरुवु पोस्ट एण्ड मंडल चित्तूर जिला. आन्ध्र प्रदेश	पैकेजबंद पेय जल (पैकेजबंद प्राकृतिक मिनरल जल के अलावा)	14543 : 04	एफएडी	परिचालित

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
22.	6743985	30-08-07	मैसर्स इडस पैकेज्ड ड्रिंकिंग वाटर सर्वे सं. 49/2, अलगयपालेम कारेडू विलेज एण्ड पोस्ट उलवपाडु मंडल, प्रकासम जिला : आन्ध्र प्रदेश	पैकेजबंद पेय जल (पैकेजबंद प्राकृतिक मिनरल जल के अलावा)	14543 : 04	एफएडी	परिचालित
23.	6740171	17-08-07	मैसर्स विजया केस्टिंग वर्क्स प्लॉट नं 12/15, ब्लॉक नं एफ-XIX जवहर आटोनगर विजयवाडा-520 007 क्रिष्ण जिला आन्ध्र प्रदेश	स्लूस वाल्व फार वाटर वर्क्स परपजेस से 50,65,80, 100,125,150,200,250 एंड 300 एम एम तक) नामिनल प्रेषर (पि एन) इन एम पी ऐ पि एन 1.0	14846 : 2000	एफएडी	परिचालित

सितम्बर-2007

क्र. सं.	लाईसेंस संख्या	स्वीकृत करने की तिथि वर्ष/माह	लाईसेंसधारी का नाम व पता	भारतीय मानक शीर्षक	भा मा संख्या	विभाग	स्थिति स्टेटस
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	6745888	10-09-07	मैसर्स मुसहिलाल ज्वैलर्स 5-9-57/5, 6 एंड 7 बशीरबाग हैदराबाद-500 063	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्रधातुएं, आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	1417 : 99	एमटीडी	परिचालित
2.	6745989	10-09-07	मैसर्स धनलक्ष्मी ज्वैलर्स 7-2-770/775, पहला मंजिल शाप नं. 8 एंड 9, पन्ना कॉम्प्लेक्स पॉट मार्केट सिकंदराबाद-500 003	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्रधातुएं, आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	1417 : 99	एमटीडी	परिचालित
3.	6748894	17-09-07	मैसर्स नागिल्ला ज्वैलर्स 16-120, 16-120/1 मेन रोड, शादनगर महबूबनगर जिला-509216	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्रधातुएं, आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	1417 : 99	एमटीडी	परिचालित
4.	6751075	21-09-07	मैसर्स संघी ज्वैलर्स प्रा.लि. 3-6-290/19 पहली मंजिल साधना बिल्डिंग हैदराबाद हैदराबाद-500 029	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्रधातुएं, आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	1417 : 99	एमटीडी	परिचालित
5.	6744684	04-09-07	मैसर्स हीराभाई ज्वैलर्स 5-7-607, नाम्पल्ली हैदराबाद-500 001	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्रधातुएं, आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	1417 : 99	एमटीडी	परिचालित

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
6.	6744785	04-09-07	मैसर्स श्री दुर्गा ज्वेलर्स 7-1-618/एनजी/ जी 21 से जी 23 आदित्य एनक्लेव सारथी स्टूडियो के सामने अमीरपेट, हैदराबाद-500 016	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्रधातुएं, आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	1417 : 99	एमटीडी	परिचालित
7.	6744886	04-09-07	मैसर्स आरके ज्वेलर्स 5-8-599/एफ 10 पहला मंजिल, रतनमाल कॉम्प्लेक्स, मुबारक लेन, आबिदस हैदराबाद-500 001	स्वर्ण एवं स्वर्ण मिश्रधातुएं, आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन	1417 : 99	एमटीडी	परिचालित
8.	6747185	11-09-07	आनंद इस्पात उद्योग लिमिटेड सर्वे नं. 85, तिम्मापूर कोत्तूर मंडल महबूबनगर जिला	कंक्रीट प्रबलन के लिए उच्च सामर्थ्य विकसित इस्पात धड़ और तार	1786 : 85	सिड्डी	परिचालित
9.	6748995	17-09-07	मैसर्स नागिल्ला ज्वेलर्स 16-120, 16-120/1 मेइन रोड, शादनगर महबूबनगर जिला-509 216	चाँदी एवं चाँदी मिश्रधातुएँ, आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मुहरांकन विशिष्ट	2112 : 03	एमटीडी	परिचालित
10.	6748692	11-09-07	प्रकाशम डि. मिल्क प्रोड्यूसर्स म्यूचुअल एंड्रेड को-ऑप. यूनियन लि. कर्नूल रोड, आर आर डि, वोंगोल, आंध्र प्रदेश	मलाईराहत दूध पाउडर- Pt 1	13334	एफएडी	परिचालित
11.	6748793	04-09-07	मैसर्स शिवा गंगा इंडस्ट्रिज डोर नं. 20-223, प्रभाकर स्ट्रीट ओल्ड टवून अनंतपूर (ए पी) -515 001	पेकेजबंद पेय जल (पेकेजबंद प्राकृतिक मिनरल जल के अलावा)	14543 : 04	एफएडी	परिचालित
12.	6749391	11-09-07	मैसर्स हशौ पैकेज्ड ड्रिंकिंग वाटर बंगलो सेंटर के पास, विद्युत कार्यालय के सामने, विंजामूर-524 228 नेल्लूर जिला आंध्र प्रदेश	पेकेजबंद पेय जल (पेकेजबंद प्राकृतिक मिनरल जल के अलावा)	14543 : 04	एफएडी	परिचालित
13.	6750073	11-09-07	मैसर्स मैती लिबिंग वाटर एस-2, इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट कद्रि विलेज एंड मंडल अनंतपुर जिला	पेकेजबंद पेय जल (पेकेजबंद प्राकृतिक मिनरल जल के अलावा)	14543 : 04	एफएडी	परिचालित
14.	6747286	11-09-07	मैसर्स उशोदया फूड प्रोडक्ट्स एंड बीवेरेजेस 3-7-134, हिमापुरी कालोनी मन्सूराबाद, एल.बी.नगर व सरूरनगर मंडल-502 295 रंगारेड्डी जिला	पेकेजबंद पेय जल (पेकेजबंद प्राकृतिक मिनरल जल के अलावा)	14543 : 04	एफएडी	परिचालित

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
15.	6747387	12-09-07	मैसर्स आराधना फडस एंड जूसेस (प्रा.) लिमिटेड ए सबसिडियरि ऑफ पेप्सिको इंडिया होलडिंग्स पोतिरेड्डीपल्ली विलेज संगारेड्डी मंडल-502 295 मेडक जिला	पेकेजबंद पेय जल (पेकेजबंद प्राकृतिक मिनरल जल के अलावा)	14543 : 04	एफएडी	परिचालित
	6746991	11-09-07	मैसर्स श्री लक्ष्मी बीवरेजेस प्लाट नं. 15, सर्वे नं. 250 अश्विन कालोनी कौमपल्ली, खुत्तुल्लापुर मंडल संगारेड्डी (ए पी)	पेकेजबंद पेय जल (पेकेजबंद प्राकृतिक मिनरल जल के अलावा)	14543 : 04	एफएडी	परिचालित
17.	6747084	04-09-07	मैसर्स साई सात्विक बीवरेजेस नं. 2-7-31, राम नगर संगारेड्डी मेडक (ए पी)	पेकेजबंद पेय जल (पेकेजबंद प्राकृतिक मिनरल जल के अलावा)	14543 : 04	एफएडी	परिचालित
18.	6745181	03-09-07	मैसर्स धन लक्ष्मी इन्डस्ट्रीज सर्वे नं. 5/1 एण्ड 4/1-2 रेबाला विलेज बूच्चिरेडिड्यालेम मंडल नेल्लूर जिला, आन्ध्र प्रदेश	पेकेजबंद पेय जल (पेकेजबंद प्राकृतिक मिनरल जल के अलावा)	14543 : 04	एफएडी	परिचालित
19.	6745282	03-09-07	मैसर्स तिरुमला इन्डस्ट्रीस सर्वे नं. :50, नार्सपूर (विलेज), मंचेरियाल मंडल, अदिलाबाद जिला, आन्ध्र प्रदेश	पेकेजबंद पेय जल (पेकेजबंद प्राकृतिक मिनरल जल के अलावा)	14543 : 04	एफएडी	परिचालित

[सं. सी एम डी 13 : 11]

ए. के. तलवार, उप महानिदेशक (मुहर)

New Delhi, the 14th January, 2008

S.O. 174.— In pursuance of sub-regulation (5) of the regulation 4 of the Bureau of Indian Standards (Certification) Regulations, 1988, of the Bureau of Indian Standards, hereby notifies the grant of licences particulars of which are given in the following Schedule :

SCHEDULE
August 2007

Sl. No.	CML No.	Licensee Name & Address	GOL Date	IS No. & Product	Validity	Division	Status	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	6736180	Pallavipottories Rebbena village & mandal Asifabad Taluk Adilabad District-504 292 Adilabad Rebbena Village Andhra Pradesh 504292	10-08-2007	IS 651 : 1992 Salt glazed stone- ware pipe and fittings	09-08-2008	CED	Operative	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2	6733477	Sri Shanmukha Jewellery Mart D. No. 16-3-137, Sharoff Baz Guntur Tenali Andhra Pradesh 522001	01-08-2007	IS 1417: 1999 Gold and gold alloys, jewellery/ artefacts-fineness and marking	02-08-2010	MTD	Operative	
3	6733578	M. Nemichand Jain Jewellers 7-2-830, Pot Market Hyderabad Secunderabad Andhra Pradesh 500003	01-08-2007	IS 1417: 1999 Gold and gold alloys, jewellery/ artefacts-fineness and marking	02-08-2010	MTD	Operative	
4	6739186	Vinayaka Jewellers Shop No. 51, C.P. Reddy Complex, Chowrasta Warangal Hanamkonda Andhra Pradesh 506001	14-08-2007	IS 1417: 1999 Gold and gold alloys, jewellery/ artefacts-fineness and marking	16-08-2010	MTD	Operative	
5	6739287	K.N. Murthy Jewellers D. No. 6-2-202, Chowrasta Warangal Hanamkonda Andhra Pradesh 506001	14-08-2007	IS 1417: 1999 Gold and gold alloys, jewellery/ artefacts-fineness and marking	16-08-2010	MTD	Operative	
6	6739388	G. Bajrang Lal's 3-3-417, Immadishetty Building Opp. Mahankali Temple Hyderabad Secunderabad Andhra Pradesh 500003	14-08-2007	IS 1417: 1999 Gold and gold alloys, jewellery/ artefacts-fineness and marking	16-08-2010	MTD	Operative	
7	6742074	Ganesh Jewellers 8-11-23, RNT Road Warangal Andhra Pradesh 506002	23-08-2007	IS 1417: 1999 Gold and gold alloys, jewellery/ artefacts-fineness and marking	23-08-2010	MTD	Operative	
8	6742175	Shivraj Laxmichand Jain Jewellers 6-1-681, Khairatabad Hyderabad Andhra Pradesh	23-08-2007	IS 1417: 1999 Gold and gold alloys, jewellery/ artefacts-fineness and marking	22-08-2008	MTD	Operative	
9	6742276	Suresh Jewellers 15-4-50, Near Ramalayam Big Bazaar Prakasam Kandukur Andhra Pradesh 523105	22-08-2007	IS 1417: 1999 Gold and gold alloys, jewellery/ artefacts-fineness and marking	22-08-2010	MTD	Operative	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	6744179	Chandana Brothers Jewellers (Tirupati) Pvt. Ltd. 19, T.K. Street Chittor Tirupati Andhra Pradesh 517501	31-08-2007	IS 1417:1999 Gold and gold alloys, jewellery/ artefacts-fineness and marking	02-09-2010	MTD	Operative	
11	6741476	Ganesh & Co. 22-5-99, 100 Gulzar House Hyderabad Andhra Pradesh 500002	22-08-2007	IS 1417:1999 Gold and gold alloys, jewellery/ artefacts-fineness and marking	21-08-2010	MTD	Operative	
12	6744078	Chandgothia Metals Pvt. Ltd. 5-55/1, Dullapally IDA, Jeedimetla Rangareddi Hyderabad Andhra Pradesh 500055	16-08-2007	IS 1709:1984 Capacitors for electric fan motors	02-09-2008	ETD	Operative,	
13	6740474	Explopack Near ICOMM Factory, Survey No. 63, Nagaram Village Keesara Mandal Rangareddi Hyderabad Andhra Pradesh	16-08-2007	IS 10212: Part 1: 198 General require ments for packages of explosives: Part 1 commercial high explosives	19-08-2008	CHD	Operative	
14	6741173	Priyanka Industries Near Govt. Poultry Farm Utukur Village, C.K. Dinne Mandal Cuddapah District. Cuddapah Andhra Pradesh 516003	08-08-2007	IS 12269:1987 53 grade ordinary portland cement	21-08-2008	CED	Operative	
15	6741274	Sri Lakshmi Venkateswara Industries Plot No. 67, 68 & 69 IDA, Kadapa Cuddapah Andhra Pradesh	13-08-2007	IS 12269:1987 53 grade ordinary portland cement	21-08-2008	CED	Operative	
16	6741375	Sindhu Industries Behind Electrical Substation Chukkalar Road Gannivaripalli (Panchayat) Tadipatri Anantapur Tadipatri Andhra Pradesh 515411	08-08-2007	IS 12269:1987 53 grade ordinary portland cement	21-08-2008	CED	Operative	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
17.	6741779	Ramakrishna Purified Drinking Water H. No. 3-45/4, Near R.T.C. Colony, Komatipally (V) Warangal, Hasnaparthy(M) Andhra Pradesh	10-08-2007	IS 14543 : 2004	21-08-2008	FAD	Operative	
				Packaged drinking water (other than packaged natural Mineral water)-				
18.	6736685	M/s Ganga Packaged Drinking Water # 3-136, Ravindra Nagar, Nandipahad Village, Nalgonda Miryalguda Andhra Pradesh 508207	08-08-2007	IS 14543 : 2004	9-08-2008	FAD	Operative	
				Packaged drinking water (other than packaged natural mineral water)-				
19.	6737182	Himalaya Aqua Industries, Sy. No. 325-P1, Khanapur (Village) Nizamabad, Andhra Pradesh 503003	09-08-2007	IS 14543 : 2004	12-08-2008	FAD	Operative	
				Packaged drinking water (other than packaged natural mineral water)-				
20.	6738285	M/s. Coconut Packaged Drinking Water Nandipadu (V) Miryalaguda (M) Nalgonda, Andhra Pradesh 508207	08-08-2007	IS 14543 : 2004	13-08-2008	FAD	Operative	
				Packaged drinking water (other than packaged natural mineral water)-				
21.	6745686	New Triveni Purified Water Aqua Products Opp. OFC Station Madanapally Road Mulakalacheruvu Post & Mandal Chittoor District, Chittoor Mulakalacheruvu, Andhra Pradesh	30-08-2007	IS 14543 : 2004	09-09-2008	FAD	Operative	
				Packaged drinking water (other than packaged natural mineral water)-				
22.	6743985	Indus Packaged Drinking Water Sy. No. 49/2 Alagayapalem Karedu Village & Post Ulavapadu Mandal, Prakasam, District Prakasam, Karedu Village, Andhra Pradesh	30-08-2007	IS 14543 : 2004	30-08-2008	FAD	Operative	
				Packaged drinking water (other than packaged natural mineral water)-				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
23.	6740171	M/s Vijaya Casting Works Plot No. 12/15 Block No. F-XIX Jawahar Autonagar Krishna Vijayawada Andhra Pradesh 520007	17-08-2007	IS 14846 : 2000 Sluice valve for water works purposes (50 to 1200 mm size)	16-08-2008	CED /	Operative	

SEPTEMBER 2007

Sl. No.	CML No.	Licensee Name & Address	Gol Date	IS No. & Product	Validity	Division	Status	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	6745888	Musaddilal Jewellers 5-9-57/5, 6 & 7 Basheerbagh, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh-500063	10-09-2007	IS 1417 : 1999 Gold and gold alloys, jewellery/ artefacts-fineness and marking	10-09-2010	MTD	Operative	
2.	6745989	Dhanalaxmi Jewellers 7-2-7770/775 1st Floor, Shop No. 8 & 9 Panna Complex, Pot market Hyderabad, Secunderabad, Andhra Pradesh 500003	10-09-2007	IS 1417 : 1999 Gold and gold alloys, jewellery/ artefacts-fineness and marking	10-09-2010	MTD	Operative	
3.	6748894	Nagilla Jewellers 16-120, 16-120/1 Main Road Mahbubnagar, Shad Nagar, Andhra Pradesh 509216	17-09-2007	IS 1417 : 1999 Gold and gold alloys, jewellery/ artefacts-fineness and marking	17-09-2010	MTD	Operative	
4.	6751075	Sanghi Jewellers Pvt. Ltd. 3-6-290/19, 1st Floor Sadhana Building Hyderguda Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh 500029	21-09-2007	IS 1417 : 1999 Gold and gold alloys, jewellery/ artefacts-fineness and marking	25-09-2010	MTD	Operative	
5.	6744684	Heerabhai Jewellers 5-7-607, Nampally Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh 500001	04-09-2007	IS 1417 : 1999 Gold and gold alloys, jewellery/ artefacts-fineness and marking	03-09-2010	MTD	Operative	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6.	6744785	Sri Durga Jewellers 3-4-119/M Opp : Public School Ramanthapur Hyderabad Andhra Pradesh 500013	04-09-2007	IS 1417 : 1999 Gold and gold alloys, jewellery/ artefacts-fineness and marking-	03-09-2010	MTD	Operative	
7.	6744886	Aarkay Jewellers 5-8-599/F 10, 1st Floor Ratanmall Complex Mubarak Lane, Abids Hyderabad Andhra Pradesh 500001	04-09-2007	IS 1417 : 1999 Gold and gold alloys, jewellery/ artefacts-fineness and marking-	03-09-2010	MTD	Operative	
8.	6747185	M/s Anand Ispat Udyog Limited 5-9-208, Anand Complex chirag Ali Lane, Abid Road Hyderabad Andhra Pradesh 500001	11-09-2007	IS 1786 : 1985 High strength deformed steel bars and wires for concrete rein- forcement	13-09-2008	GED	Operative	
9.	6748995	Nagilla Jewellers 16-120, 16-120/1 Main Road Mahbubnagar Shad Nagar Andhra Pradesh 509216	17-09-2007	IS 2112 : 2003 Silver and silver alloys, jewellery/ artefacts- fineness and marking-	17-09-2010	MTD	Operative	
10.	6748692	Prakasam District Milk, Producer Mutually Aided Co-operative Union Limited, Kurnool Road Rangareddi Ongole Andhra Pradesh 523002	11-09-2007	IS 13334 : Part 1 : 199 Skimmed milk powder-part I : standard grade	17-09-2008	FAD	Operative	
11.	6748793	Sri Siva Ganga Industries D. No. 20-223, Prabahkar Street Old Town Anantapur Andhra Pradesh 515001	04-09-2007	IS 14543 : 2004 Packaged drinking water (other than packaged natural mineral water)-	17-09-2008	FAD	Operative	
12.	6749391	Harsha Packaged Drinking Water Near Bungalow Centre Opp. Current Office Vinjamur-524 228 Nellore District Nellore Vinjanur Andhra Pradesh 524228	11-09-2007	IS 14543 : 2004 Packaged drinking water (other than packaged natural mineral water)-	19-09-2008	FAD	Operative	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
13.	6750073	Mytry Living Water S-2, Industries Estate Kadiri (V & M) Anantapur Andhra Pradesh	11-09-2007	IS 14543 : 2004 Packaged drinking water (other than packaged natural mineral water)	20-09-2008	FAD	Operative	
14.	6747286	Ushodaya Food Products & Beverages 3-7-134, Himapuri Colony Mansoorabad, L. B. Nagar Saroornagar Mandal Rangareddi Andhra Pradesh 500054	11-09-2007	IS 14543 : 2004 Packaged drinking water (other than packaged natural mineral water)	13-09-2008	FAD	Operative	
15.	6747387	Aaradhana Foods and Juices Pvt. Ltd. A Subsidiary of Pepsico India Holdings Pothireddypally Village Sangareddy Mandal Medex Andhra Pradesh 502295	12-09-2007	IS 14543 : 2004 Packaged drinking water (other than packaged natural mineral water)	13-09-2008	FAD	Operative	
16.	6746991	Sri Laxmi Beverages Plot No. 15, Sy. No. 250, Aswin Colony Kompally, Qutbullapur Mandal Rangareddi Andhra Pradesh	11-09-2007	IS 14543 : 2004 Packaged drinking water (other than packaged natural mineral water)	13-09-2008	FAD	Operative	
17.	6747084	Sai Sathvik Beverages Sy. No. 579/Aa Near BIBO, Klabgoor Sangareddy Medak Andhra Pradesh	04-09-2007	IS 14543 : 2004 Packaged drinking water (other than packaged natural mineral water)	17-09-2008	FAD	Operative	
18.	6745181	Dhana Lakshmi Industries Sy No. 5/1 & 4/1-2 Rebala Village Buchireddypalem Mandal Nellore District Nellore Rebala Village Andhra Pradesh	03-09-2007	IS 14543 : 2004 Packaged drinking water (other than packaged natural mineral water)	04-09-2008	FAD	Operative	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
19.	6745282	Thirumala Industries Survey No. 50, Narspur Village, Adilabad Mancherla Mandal Andhra Pradesh	03-09-2007	IS 14543 : 2004 Packaged drinking water (other than packaged natural mineral water)	05-09-2008	FAD	Operative	

[No. CMD/13 : 11]

A. K. TALWAR, Dy. Director General (Marks)

नई दिल्ली, 14 जनवरी, 2008

का.आ. 175.— भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम, 1987 के नियम 7 के उपनियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिन भारतीय मानकों के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं वे स्थापित हो गए हैं :-

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	स्थापित भारतीय मानक(कों) की संख्या वर्ष और शीर्षक	नये भारतीय मानक द्वारा अतिक्रमित भारतीय मानक अथवा मानकों, यदि कोई हो, की संख्या और वर्ष	स्थापित तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	आईएस 4457 : 2007, सिरैमिक की रलेज रहित काँचाभ अम्ल प्रतिरोधक टाइलें—विशिष्ट (दूसरा पुनरीक्षण)	आईएस 4457 : 1982	30 जून, 2007
2.	आईएस 4971 : 2007, औद्योगिक फ्लोर परिसज्जा के चयन की अनुशंसाएं (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	आईएस 4971 : 1968	30 जून, 2007

इस भारतीय मानक की प्रतियाँ भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9 बहादुरशाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, नागपुर, पटना, पुणे तथा तिरुवनन्तापुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[संदर्भ : सीईडी/राजपत्र]

ए. के. सैनी, वैज्ञानिक 'एफ' व प्रमुख (सिविल इंजीनियरी)

New Delhi, the 14th January, 2008

S.O. 175.—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed has been established on the date indicated against each :

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. and Year of the Indian Standards Established	No. and year of Indian Standards, if any, Superseded by the New Indian Standard	Date of Established
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	IS 4457 : 2007 Ceramic Unglazed Vitreous Acid Resisting Tiles—Specification (Second Revision)	IS 4457 : 1982	30 June, 2007
2.	IS 4971 : 2007 Recommendations for Selection of Industrial Floor Finishes (First Revision)	IS 4971 : 1968	30 June, 2007

Copy of this Standard is available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110 002 and its Regional Offices : New Delhi, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices : Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneshwar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

[Ref: CED/Gazette]

A. K. SAINI, Scientist 'F' & Head (Civil Engineering)

नई दिल्ली, 14 जनवरी, 2008

का.आ. 176.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो (प्रमाणन) विनियम, 1988 के विनियम, 4 के उपविनियम (5) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिनके विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं को लाइसेंस प्रदान किए गए हैं :—

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	लाइसेंस संख्या	वैधता तिथि	पार्टी का नाम एवं पता (कारखाना)	उत्पाद	आई एस सं./भाग/खण्ड वर्ष
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	7794102	05-11-2008	शुभम इण्डस्ट्रिज, डी-59, पहला मंजरा, स्पान इंड कॉम्प्लेक्स दादरा चेक पोस्ट के पास, दादरा नगर हवेली-396 230	बिजली के घरेलू खाद्य मिक्सर (द्रवीकारक और ग्राइंडर) की विशिष्टि	4250:1980
2.	7796207	12-11-2008	टेराकाम प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, प्लॉट सं. 250, कुंडाइम इंडस्ट्रियल इस्टेट, कुंडाइम, पोंडा, गोआ-403115	वैल्टिंग केबल	9857:1990
3.	7799112	25-11-2008	जग्गी इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स और इलेक्ट्रीकल्स, 250 रोड सं 6, मोतीलाल नगर सं 1, गोरेगांव पश्चिम, मुंबई-400 104	घरेलू और समान प्रयोजनों के लिए स्विचेस	3854:1997

[संख्या केन्द्रीय प्रमाणन विभाग/13:11]

ए. के. तलवार, उपमहानिदेशक (प्रमाणन)

New Delhi, the 14th January, 2008

S.O. 176.—In pursuance of sub-regulation (5) of regulation (4) of the Bureau of Indian Standards (Certification) Regulations, 1988, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that the grant of licences particulars of which are given below in the following schedule :

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Licence No.	Validity Date	Name and Address (factory) of the party	Product	IS No./part/Sec. year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	7794102	05-11-2008	Shubam Industries D-59, 1st floor, Span INDL Complex, NR Dadra Checkpoint Dadra (U.T.) Dadra and Nagar Haveli-396 230	Specification for Domestic Electric Food-Mixers (Liquidizes and Griders)	4250:1980
2.	7796207	12-11-2008	Teracom Ltd. 250, Kundaim Industrial Estate, Kundaim North Goa, Goa-403115	Welding Cables Specification	9857:1990
3.	7799112	25-11-2008	Jaggi Electronics & Electricals 250/2000 Road No.6, Motilal Nagar No.1, Goregaon-W Mumbai-400 104	Switches for domestic and similar purposes	3854:1997

[No. CMD/13:11]

A. K. TALWAR, DDG(M)

नई दिल्ली, 15 जनवरी, 2008

का.आ. 177.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम, 1987 के नियम 7 के उपनियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एवम् द्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि नीचे अनुसूची में दिये गये मानक (कों) में संशोधन किया गया/किये गये हैं:

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	संशोधित भारतीय मानक की संख्या और वर्ष	संशोधन की संख्या और तिथि	संशोधन लागू होने की तिथि
1.	आई एस 431:1972 विलायक टाइप, ज्वलनशील पेन्ट रिमूवर की विशिष्टि (दूसरा पुनरीक्षण)	संशोधन संख्या नं. 1, अक्टूबर 2007	31 अक्टूबर 2007
2.	आई एस 13238:1991 एपॉक्सी आधारित जिंक फॉस्फेट प्राइमर (दो पैक) - विशिष्टि	संशोधन संख्या नं. 3, अक्टूबर 2007	31 अक्टूबर 2007
3.	आई एस 2075:2000 तैयार मिश्रित रंग रोगन, स्टोविंग रेड ऑक्साइड, जिंक क्रोम वाले प्राइमिंग-विशिष्टि (दूसरा पुनरीक्षण)	संशोधन संख्या नं. 1, अक्टूबर 2007	31 अक्टूबर 2007

इन मानकों की प्रतियाँ भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो मानक, भवन 9, बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कामपुर, नागपुर, पटना, पूणे तथा तिरुवनन्तापुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[संदर्भ : सी एच डी 20/आई एस 431, 13238 एवं 2075]

ई. देवेन्द्र, वैज्ञानिक-एफ (रसायन)

New Delhi, the 15th January, 2008

S.O. 177.—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub rule (1) of Rules (1) of Rule (7) of Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987 the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that amendments to the Indian Standards, particulars of which given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been issued:

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. and year of the Indian Standards	No. and year of the amendment	Date from which the amendment shall have effect
1.	IS 431:1972 Specification for Paint Remover, Solvent Type, Flammable (Second Revision)	Amendment No.1, October 2007	31 October 2007
2.	IS 13238: 1991 Epoxy Based Zinc Phosphate Primer (Two Pack) - Specification	Amendment No.3, October 2007	31 October 2007
3.	IS 2075:2000 Ready Mixed Paint, Stoving, Red Oxide Zinc Chrome, Priming-Specification (Second Revision)	Amendment No.1, October 2007	31 October 2007

Copy of these standards are available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110002 and Regional Offices: New Delhi, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices: Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

[Ref: CHD 20/IS 431, IS 13238 & IS 2075]

E. DEVENDER, Scientist F (Chemical)

नई दिल्ली, 15 जनवरी, 2008

का.आ. 178.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम, 1987 के नियम 7 के उपनियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि नीचे अनुसूची में दिये गये मानक (कों) में संशोधन किया गया/किये गये हैं :

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	संशोधित भारतीय मानक की संख्या और वर्ष	संशोधन की संख्या और तिथि	संशोधन लागू होने की तिथि
1	आई एस 2888 : 2004 प्रसाधन साबुन- विशिष्ट (तीसरा पुनरीक्षण)	संशोधन संख्या अक्टुबर 1, 2007	31 अक्टुबर, 2007

इन मानकों की प्रतियाँ भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9 बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, नागपुर, पटना, पूणे तथा तिरुवनन्तापुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[संदर्भ : सी एच डी 25/टी-2888]

ई. देवेन्द्र, वैज्ञानिक-एफ (रसायन)

New Delhi, the 15th January, 2008

S.O. 178.—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule (7) of Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987 the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that amendments to the Indian Standards, particulars of which given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been issued:

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No and title of the Indian Standards	No. and year of the amendment	Date from which the amendment Shall have effect
1	IS 2888:2004 Toilet soap Specification (Third Revision)	Amendmet No. 1, October 2007	31 October, 2007

Copy to these standards are available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9 Bahadur

Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110002 and Regional Offices: New Delhi, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices: Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

[Ref: CHD 25/T-2888]

E. DEVENDER, Scientist-'F' (Chemical)

नई दिल्ली, 15 जनवरी, 2008

का.आ. 179.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम, 1987 के नियम 7 के उपनियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिन भारतीय मानकों के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं वे स्थापित हो गए हैं :-

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	संशोधित भारतीय मानक (कों) की संख्या वर्ष और शीर्षक	नये भारतीय मानक द्वारा अतिक्रमित भारतीय मानक अथवा मानकों, यदि कोई हों, की संख्या और वर्ष	स्थापित तिथि
1	आई एस 15779 : 2007 धातु सम्मिश्र सिन्टेन-विशिष्ट	—	30 नवम्बर 2007

इस भारतीय मानक की प्रतियाँ भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9 बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, नागपुर, पटना, पूणे तथा तिरुवनन्तापुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[संदर्भ : सी एच डी 17/आई एस 15779]

ई. देवेन्द्र, वैज्ञानिक-एफ (रसायन)

New Delhi, the 15th January, 2008

S.O. 179.—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub rule (1) of Rule (7) of Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987 the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that the

Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been established on the date indicated against each

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. and year of the Indian Standards Established	No. and year of the Indian Standards, If any, Superseded by the New Indian Standard	Date of Establishment
1	IS 15779:2007 Metal Complex Syntans-specification	—	30 November, 2007

Copy of this standards is available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110002 and Regional Offices: New Delhi, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices: Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

[Ref: CHD 17/IS-15779]

E. DEVENDAR, Scientist -F (Chemical)

नई दिल्ली, 15 जनवरी, 2008

का.आ. 180.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम, 1987 के नियम 7 के उप-नियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि नीचे अनुसूची में दिये गये मानक (कों) में संशोधन किया गया/किये गये हैं :

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	संशोधित भारतीय मानक की संख्या और वर्ष	संशोधन की संख्या और तिथि	संशोधन लागू होने की तिथि
1	आई एस 15662 : 2006 भारश्रित बांधो तथा उत्पलावी संरचनाओं के भूगर्भीय अन्वेषण की रीति संहिता	संशोधन संख्या 1, दिसम्बर 2007	31 दिसम्बर, 2007

इस संशोधनों की प्रतियां भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9, बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों

नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, नागपुर, पटना, पुणे तथा तिरुवनन्तापुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[संदर्भ : डब्लू आर डी /जी-117]

ए. एम. डेविड, वैज्ञानिक-ई, निदेशक
(जल संसाधन विभाग)

New Delhi, the 15th January, 2008

S.O. 180.—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule (7) of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987 the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that amendments to the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been issued :

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No title and year of the Indian Standards	No. and year of the amendment	Date from which the amendment shall have effect
1	2	3	4
1	IS 15662:2006 Geological Exploration for Gravity Dams and Overflow Structures—Code of Practice	Amendment No.1, December, 2007	31 December

Copy to this Standards is available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110002 and Regional Offices: New Delhi, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices: Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

[Ref: WRD/G-117]

A.M. DAVID, Sc-E, Director
(Water Resources Deptt.)

नई दिल्ली, 16 जनवरी, 2008

का.आ. 181.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम, 1987 के नियम 7 के उप-नियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक

ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिन भारतीय मानकों के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं वे स्थापित हो गए हैं :—

अनुसूची

क्र. सं.	स्थापित भारतीय मानक (कों) की संख्या वर्ष और शीर्षक	नये भारतीय मानक द्वारा अतिक्रमित भारतीय मानक अथवा मानकों, यदि कोई हो, की संख्या और वर्ष	स्थापित तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	आई एस/आई एस ओ/पीएस 17001:2005 अनुरूपता मुल्यांकन- निष्पक्षता-सिद्धांत और अपेक्षाएं	—	31 अगस्त, 2007
2.	आई एस/आई एस ओ/पीएस 17002:2004 अनुरूपता मुल्यांकन- गोपनीयता-सिद्धांत और अपेक्षाएं	—	31 अगस्त, 2007
3.	आई एस/आई एस ओ/पीएस 17003:2004 अनुरूपता मुल्यांकन- शिकायतें और अपील- सिद्धांत और अपेक्षाएं	—	31 अगस्त, 2007
4.	आई एस/आई एस ओ/पीएस 17004:2005 अनुरूपता मुल्यांकन- सूचना प्रकटीकरण- सिद्धांत और अपेक्षाएं	—	31 अगस्त, 2007
5.	आई एस/आई एस ओ/आईसी 17021:2006 अनुरूपता मुल्यांकन- प्रबंध पद्धतियों का ऑडिट तथा प्रमाणन प्रदान करने वाले निकायों की अपेक्षाएं	—	31 अगस्त, 2007

इन भारतीय मानकों की प्रतियाँ भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9, बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर,

गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, नागपुर पटना, पूणे तथा तिरुवनन्तापुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[संदर्भ : आईआरडी 1/आई एस/आईएसओ/पीएस 17001/आई एस/आईएसओ/पीएस 17002/आई एस/आईएसओ/पीएस 17003/आई एस/आईएसओ/पीएस 17004/आई एस/आईएसओ/आई सी 17021]

आर. के. बजाज, वैज्ञानिक-ई (अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सम्पर्क एवं तकनीकी सूचना सेवा विभाग)

New Delhi, the 16th January, 2008

S.O. 181.—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule (7) of Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987 the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that the Indian Standards, Particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been established on the date indicated against each:

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. & Year of the Indian Standards Established	No. & Year of Indian Standards, If any, Superseded by the New Indian Standard	Date of Establishment
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	IS/ISO/PAS 17001:2005 Conformity Assessment Impartiality-Principles And Requirements	—	31 Aug., 2007
2.	IS/ISO/PAS 17002:2004 Conformity Assessment Confidentiality-Principles And Requirements	—	31 Aug., 2007
3.	IS/ISO/PAS 17003:2004 Conformity Assessment Complaints and Appeals -Principles And Requirements	—	31 Aug., 2007
4.	IS/ISO/PAS 17004:2005 Conformity Assessment Disclosure of Information -Principles And Requirements	—	31 Aug., 2007
5.	IS/ISO/PAS 17021:2006 Conformity Assessment Requirements for Bodies Providing Audit and Certification of Management System	—	31 Aug., 2007

Copy to these standards are available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9 Bahadur

Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110002 and Regional Offices: New Delhi, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices: Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune and Thiruvanthapuram.

[Ref: IRD 1/IS/ISO/PAS 17001, IS/ISO/PAS 17002, IS/ISO/PAS 17003, IS/ISO/PAS 17004, IS/ISO/IEC 17021]

R. K. BAJAJ, Sc. E. (International Relations and Technical Information Service Deptt.)

नई दिल्ली, 16 जनवरी, 2008

का.आ. 182.— भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम 1987 के नियम 7 के उप-नियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिन भारतीय मानकों के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं वे स्थापित हो गए हैं :-

अनुसूची

क्र. सं.	स्थापित भारतीय मानक (कों) की संख्या वर्ष और शीर्षक	नये भारतीय मानक द्वारा अतिक्रमित भारतीय मानक अथवा मानकों, यदि कोई हो, की संख्या और वर्ष	स्थापित तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	आईएस 2428:2007/ आईएसओ 513:2004 नियत कर्तन धारों से धातु हटाने के लिए कठोर कर्तन सामग्रियों का घर्षीकरण और अनुप्रयोग-मुख्य समूहों का अभिमान और अनुप्रयोग समूह (दूसरा पुनरीक्षण)	—	नवम्बर, 2007
2.	आईएस 8830:2007/ आईएसओ 9083:2001 स्पर और कुंडलित गियरों की भार क्षमता का प्रतिकल्पन-मेरीन गियरों का अनुप्रयोग (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	—	अक्टूबर, 2007

इन भारतीय मानकों की प्रतियाँ भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9, बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों : नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुंबई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों :

अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, पटना, पुणे तथा तिरुवनन्तापुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[संदर्भ : पीजीडी/जी-3.5]

पी. सी. जोशी, वैज्ञानिक 'ई' एवं प्रमुख (पीजीडी)

New Delhi, the 16th January, 2008

S.O. 182.— In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule (7) of Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987 the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that the Indian Standards, Particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been established on the date indicated against each:

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. & Year of the Indian Standards Established	No. & Year of Indian Standards, If any, Superseded by the New Indian Standards	Date of Establishment
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	IS 2428:2007/ ISO 513:2004 Classification and application of hard cutting materials for metal removal with defined cutting edges —Designation of the main groups and groups of application (Second Revision)	—	Nov., 2007
2.	IS 8830:2007/ ISO 9083:2001 Calculation of load capacity of spur and helical gears— Application to marine gears—(First Revision)	—	Oct., 2007

Copy of these standards is available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110002 and Regional Offices: New Delhi, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices: Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune and Thiruvanthapuram.

[Ref: PGD/G-3.5]

P. C. JOSHI, Scientist 'E' & Head (PGD)

नई दिल्ली, 16 जनवरी, 2008

New Delhi, the 16th January, 2008

का.आ. 183.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम, 1987 के नियम 7 के उप-नियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि निम्न भारतीय मानकों में संशोधन किया गया/किये गये हैं :

अनुसूची

क्र. सं.	संशोधन भारतीय मानक की संख्या और शीर्षक वर्ष	संशोधन की संख्या और तिथि	संशोधन लागू होने की तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	आईएस 10490:1983 ब्रीच लोडिंग शॉट गन, एक और दो नालवाली की विशिष्टि	1	दिसम्बर, 2007
2.	आईएस 10491:1983 मजल लोडिंग शॉट गन, एक, और दो नालवाली की विशिष्टि	1	दिसम्बर, 2007
3.	आईएस 15674:2006 अल्ट्रासोनिक मीटर द्वारा प्राकृतिक गैस का प्रवाह मापन	1	दिसम्बर, 2007
4.	आईएस 15675:2006 ओरोफिस प्लेट मीटर द्वारा प्राकृतिक गैस अथवा फ्ल्यूड का प्रवाह मापन	1	दिसम्बर, 2007
5.	आईएस 15676:2006 टर्बाइन मीटर द्वारा प्राकृतिक गैस का प्रवाह मापन	1	दिसम्बर, 2007
6.	आईएस 15677:2006 प्राकृतिक गैस का मापन- रीति संहिता	1	दिसम्बर, 2007

इन भारतीय मानकों के संशोधनों की प्रतियां भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9, बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों : नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों : अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, नागपुर, पटना, पुणे तथा तिरुवनन्तापुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[संदर्भ : पीजीडी/जी-3.5]

पी. सी. जोशी, वैज्ञानिक 'ई' एवं प्रमुख (पीजीडी)

S.O. 183.—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987 the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been amended on the date indicated against each :

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. & Year of the Indian Standards Established	No. of Amendments & Date	Date of Establishment
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	IS 10490:1983 Specification for breech loading shot guns, single and double barrel	1	Dec. 2007
2.	IS 10491:1983 Specification for muzzle loading shot guns, single and double barrel	1	Dec. 2007
3.	IS 15674:2006 Flow measurement of natural gas by ultrasonic meter	1	Dec. 2007
4.	IS 15675:2006 Flow measurement of natural gas and fluids by orifice plate meters	1	Dec. 2007
5.	IS 15676:2006 Flow measurement of natural gas by turbine meters	1	Dec. 2007
6.	IS 15677:2006 Metering of Natural gas—Code of practice	1	Dec. 2007

Copy of these Amendments of Standards is available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110002 and Regional Offices: New Delhi, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices: Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune and Thiruvanthapuram.

[Ref: PGD/G-3.5]

P. C. JOSHI, Scientist 'E' & Head (PGD)

श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 31 दिसम्बर, 2007

का.आ. 184.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार स्टेट बैंक ऑफ इंडिया के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, सं. 2, मुम्बई के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 23/2002) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 31-12-2002 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12012/412/2001-आई. आर. (बी-1)]

अजय कुमार, डेस्क अधिकारी

MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

New Delhi, the 31st December, 2007

S.O. 184.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 23/2002) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal No. 2, Mumbai as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the management of State Bank of India, and their workmen, received by the Central Government on 31-12-2007.

[No. L-12012/412/2001-IR(B-I)]

AJAY KUMAR, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

**BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. 2,
MUMBAI
PRESENT**

Shri A. A. Lad, Presiding Officer

REFERENCE NO. CGIT-2/23 OF 2002

Employers in relation to the Management of State Bank of India

The Assistant General Manager, : 1st Party
Region I, 88 C, DGP House,
Old Prabhadevi Road,
Prabhadevi,
Mumbai-400 025

And their Workmen :

The General Secretary, : 2nd Party
State Bank of India Staff Union
68/86 Harkoovarbhai Bldg.,
Pandit Bakle Path,
Thakurdwar Road,
Mumbai-400 002.

APPEARANCE :

For the Employer : Mr. A.G. Pawar,
Advocate
For the Workmen : Mr. R.B. Chavan,
Advocate.

Date of reserving Award : 6th September, 2007.

Date of Passing of Award : 15th November, 2007.

**AWARD
PART - I**

The matrix of the facts as culled out from the proceedings are as under :

1. The Government of India, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi, by its Order No. L-12012/412/2001-IR(B-I) dated 6th March, 2002 in exercise of powers conferred by Clause(d) of Sub-section (I) and Sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 have referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication :

"Whether the action of the Management of State Bank of India, Mumbai, dismissing the services of Mrs. S.G. Kokate, an ex-Daftry, w.e.f. 29-3-2000 is justified? If not, what relief the workman concerned is entitled?"

(2) Claim Statement is filed by the General Secretary of the Union at Exhibit 8 making out the case that, the concerned Workman Shri S.G. Kokate was working with the 1st Party. When he was working as Daftry at Worli Sea face Branch, his services were illegally terminated and the said action was taken without following due process of law. He was illegally terminated. Enquiry conducted was a farce. Charges were vague. No opportunity was given to the concerned Workman to test the evidence of the 1st Party. The witnesses were not made available for cross to the concerned Workman. No opportunity was given to the concerned Workman to justify the documents and evidence on which the Management relied and observed concerned Workman guilty of the charges. The report of the investigations made by one Mr. Prabhu was not made available for cross and as such said report was not justified. He was not examined by the enquiry officer. Even said witness was not made available for cross to justify his report. Bank Manager who submitted report was also not examined and made available for cross. Concerned Workman when was on leave was called and some writing was taken from him. 1st Party relied on it and treated it as an admission of concerned Workman and acted upon it and proceeded to terminate his services without any reason. So it is submitted that, enquiry was not conducted by following due process of law, findings given by the Enquiry Officer is perverse and the punishment awarded is disproportionate.

(4) This is disputed by the 1st Party by filing Written Statement at Exhibit 10 stating and contending that, the case made out by the 2nd Party in the Statement of Claim is not admitted to it. It is denied that, enquiry was not conducted by following due process of law. It is denied that, no opportunity was given to the concerned Workman. It is denied that, documents and witnesses were not made available to the concerned Workman to testify them. It is denied that, enquiry officer did not follow the procedure

and conducted enquiry as per his own ideas. It is denied that, enquiry officer was not having evidence before him to conclude against the concerned Workman. According to 1st Party, no case is made out by 2nd Party. Nothing is stated by the 2nd Party about the charges levelled against the concerned Workman. There were serious charges levelled against the concerned Workman of not depositing the amount of customers but in reality depositing less amount in the account of the concerned customers than the actual amount given for deposit. Such instances were noted and were admitted by the concerned Workman. Since it was a serious offence and admitted by the concerned Workman, punishment awarded was just and proper and does not require any interference.

(5) In view of the above pleadings my Ld. Predecessor framed Issues at Exhibit 12 which I answer as follows :

ISSUES	FINDINGS
1. Whether the domestic inquiry conducted against the workman was as per the principles of natural justice?	No
2. Whether the findings of the enquiry Officer are perverse?	Yes

REASONS :

(6) At this stage we are considering the fairness of enquiry and perversity of the findings as preliminary Issues as per directions given at Exhibit 12 on which parties lead their evidence.

(7) To support that, 2nd Party filed affidavit at Exhibit 17. However, Management did not cross examine its witnesses though number of dates were given. Then Union filed closing pursis at Exhibit 20 reporting that, at this stage it do not want to lead any evidence. Of that, 1st Party did not take cognizance of it, appeared in the Reference and challenged the contentions of the 2nd Party that enquiry was not fair and proper and finding perverse. Even in the affidavit filed at Exhibit 17 in lieu of cross examination, same type of case is made out by the witness of the 2nd Party. However, this remained unchallenged. So I conclude that, enquiry was not fair and proper and finding perverse. So, I answer above Issues to that effect and passes the following order :

ORDER

- I observe enquiry is not fair and Proper and findings perverse.
- I direct both the parties to appear on the point of action taken by the 1st Party against the concerned Workman.

Mumbai,

15th November, 2007

A. A. LAD, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 31 दिसम्बर, 2007

का.आ. 185.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार स्टेट बैंक ऑफ इंडिया के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, सं. 2, मुम्बई के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 58/2003) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 31-12-2007 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12011/16/2003-आई आर. (बी-1)]

अजय कुमार, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 31st December, 2007

S.O. 185.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award Ref. No. 58/2003 of the Central Govt. Industrial Tribunal No. 2, Mumbai as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the management of State Bank of India, and their workmen, received by the Central Government on 31-12-2007.

[No. L-12011/16/2003-IR(B-I)]

AJAY KUMAR, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL No. 2, MUMBAI PRESENT

Shri A. A. Lad, Presiding Officer

REFERENCE NO. CGIT-2/58 OF 2003

Employers in relation to the Management of State Bank of India

The General Manager, : 1st Party
State Bank of India
Main Branch, Margao
Goa 403601

And their Workmen :

The President, : 2nd Party
State Bank of India & Subsidiary
Bank Employees Union
Goa, Bombay Circle
Margao-Goa Unit
Margao, Goa 403 601

APPEARANCE :

For the Employer : Mr. Prakash Kilpady,
Advocate

For the Workmen : Mr. D.V. Chouguley,
Representative.

Mumbai, dated the 15th November, 2007

AWARD

1. The Government of India, Ministry of Labour, by its Order No. L-12011/16/2003-IR(B-I) dated 03/15-09-2003 in exercise of powers conferred by Clause(d) of Sub-

section (1) and sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 have referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication :

“Whether the action of the Management of State Bank of India, Margao Branch, Goa to recover the loss suffered by it due to 'negligence on the part of Cashiers' is legal and justified? If not, what relief the workmen are entitled for?”

(2) Claim Statement is filed at Ex-8 by the President and Secretary of the State Bank of India and Subsidiary Bank Employees Union, Goa making out case that, several employees of the first party are members of the union. Union raised dispute on behalf of its members regarding fake currency notes and recovery of amount of such fake currency notes detected by the Reserve Bank of India during scrutiny from the concerned Cashiers. In pursuance to the said dispute, Government of India, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi referred the said questioning whether action of management to recover loss suffered by it on account of fake currency notes accepted by the Cashiers in their duty hours is legal and justified?

(3) According to union, the recovery made regarding amount of fake currency notes accepted by the concerned Cashiers during the duty hours is not just and proper. It is not possible for Cashiers to trace out which are fake notes and which are genuine ones. No training was given to them. Tracing fake note is not possible by naked eye. Even common man cannot distinguish fake note from genuine note. Besides, there is work load during working hours and in that event, it is not possible for Cashiers to check each and every note and find it possible to declare either fake or genuine one. Besides, no knowledge was provided to them. Even instrument to detect fake note is not made available when those are to be accepted in working hours submitted by the costumers. All these difficulties were tried to bring to the notice of the management by the union. However no heed was given to it and work of Cashier was going on the same infrastructure when there was no advance in technique in tracing such notes and documents which bank staff unable to cope up and distinguish its genuineness. So the action taken by management in recovering the amount of such fake notes accepted by the Cashiers during their working hours is nothing but punishing them by awarding recovery of amount of fake notes presuming that, they have made mistake which is not fair and proper. At the most it can be said as negligence and for that, management has proceeded against concerned workman. Without issuing chargesheet and without holding enquiry and observing such a workman guilty, management cannot pass such order of recovery of amount of fake notes. So it is submitted that, decision taken by first party of recovery of amount of fake notes is not just and proper and required to stop.

4. This is disputed by first party by filing reply at Ex-10 quoting number of judgement of various courts in

each para of its contentions and submits that this Tribunal has no jurisdiction and subject matter involved in the reference cannot be called as an 'industrial dispute' since it is individual one. Decision taken by first party of recovery of amount towards the price of fake notes is just and proper. According to first party, Cashiers are responsible for accepting such fake notes submitted by the customers. They were provided update knowledge and are equipped to distinguish how fake notes can be traced and detected. Even equipment of ultraviolet lights/lamp is provided which help cashier to detect fake notes. Even training is given to them. It is sheer negligence of the Cashiers who are accepting such fake notes from the customers and are responsible to the loss of Bank. As Bank has to suffer for the amount of fake notes, instructions are given by circulating numbers of circulars to beware of fake notes and action of recovery of amount of such a fake note will be taken against concerned workman. Management tried to update the Cashiers by such circulars and trainings. However it is not noted by such Cashiers and, therefore, they must be held responsible. So no interference required in the decision of the management who is simply recovering the amount of such fake notes from the concerned Cashiers in whose bundles such fake notes are traced by Reserve Bank of India and reported by it.

5. In view of above pleadings issues are framed at Ex-33 which are answered against it as follows:

ISSUES	FINDINGS
1. Whether dispute falls under Section 2 (k) of Industrial Disputes Act?	Yes
2. Whether Tribunal has jurisdiction over the subject-matter referred in the above reference?	Yes
3. Whether first party proves the negligence of second party?	Yes
4. Whether action taken of recovery of loss was done for negligence of the Cashier?	Yes
5. What relief worker entitled?	Does not arise
6. What order?	As per order below.

REASON

Issue No 1.

6. First party made out case that, subject-matter involved in the reference cannot be called as industrial dispute. According to first party, the pleading of the union is pertaining to single employee against whom action was taken and name of the employee is P.K. Meshram who was Head Cashier. When it is an individual dispute, it cannot

be called as industrial dispute. However, first party ignored that, union is fighting for the policy and decision taken by it against members of it of Cashier category making out case that, though on number of occasions union request management to give training to Cashiers, provide machinery to detect fake notes and reduce workload, was not considered by management at all. Infact it was a common problem which are faced by the Cashiers who are the members of the union. Since said dispute is common to all Cashiers it cannot be called as an individual dispute. Even I agree with this suggestion. Because it is not individual dispute. The pleading of second party is not up to the problem of individual Cashier but it was problem of Cashiers who are the members of the union. As per Section "2(k) of Industrial Disputes Act, any dispute or any difference which is connected with the employment can be called as an industrial dispute". Here union raised dispute about not providing sufficient training and knowledge to the Cashiers to detect fake notes. The grievances of the union are that, update knowledge and hi-technique is not made available to the Cashiers to trace fake notes. It is also case of the union that, by naked eye one cannot trace out fake note easily. Since there is workload on Cashier, it is not possible for them to give sufficient time to each note to trace out whether it is genuine or fake. When it is a common dispute which is applicable to all Cashiers, in my considered view, dispute required to be treated as an 'industrial dispute'. So I answer this issue to that effect.

Issue No. 2:

7. Management has contended that, this Tribunal has no jurisdiction to entertain this reference since it is not an 'industrial dispute' and union has no sufficient members to raise such dispute. According to me on such a ground, management cannot prevent union to raise such a dispute. That objection ought to have raised by management before Conciliation Officer. When Conciliation Officer thinks it fit that union has sufficient representation and there is substance in the grievances, tried to settle it and when unable to settle it, submitted failure report on which appropriate Government, i.e., Government of India, Ministry of Labour sent this dispute for adjudication to this Tribunal presuming this Tribunal has jurisdiction over the subject-matter. Besides, dispute is sent by the appropriate Government. When dispute is sent by the appropriate Government to this Tribunal and when Conciliation Officer treats it as an 'industrial dispute' and union has sufficient strength to pursue and espouse the dispute, in my considered view, management cannot object jurisdiction of this Tribunal on that count. So I answer this issue to that effect.

Issue Nos. 3 & 4 :

8. It is case of first party that, due to negligence of the concerned workmen, fake notes are accepted by them. Those were traced by the Reserve Bank of India and Bank has to replace genuine notes against the fake notes and

has to suffer the loss of amount of such replacement because of negligence of the concerned workmen.

9. It is matter of record that, number of fake notes are traced in the bundles accepted by the concerned workman Shri P .K. Meshram who signed on the slip fixed at the top of each bundle by passing remark 'checked and verified'. When there is remark 'checked and verified' naturally one has to presume that notes were checked and verified. Still Reserve Bank of India found fake notes in the bundles checked by Meshram worth Rs. 17,500 which is not meagre amount. First party has no option but to recover the said amount. Besides that, management's contention is that, they have not taken any other action as it is not possible but decided to recover the amount of fake notes accepted by the cashiers while they were discharging their duties just to correct their action.

10. Case of the union is that, they are not provided with training to trace out fake notes. They have no sufficient time to check each note. Even they are not facilitated with hi-technique to trace out fake notes easily. Even witness examined by Bank at Ex-38 has admitted that, training was provided but after the incident was over. This witness unable to state whether ultraviolet lamps were provided to each branch to detect fake notes. He unable to point out what training is given to Cashiers in tracing out fake notes. Even he admits that, said notes are not taken by the concerned Cashier directly from the customers. Even he admits no enquiry was conducted and no opportunity was given to the concerned workman. Even it is admitted position that, no charge sheet was served. Still action of recovery of amount of fake notes was taken. In the same line, concerned workman made out case that, they have no sufficient time and one unable to trace out fake notes easily.

11. So this is the position in which scenario concerned workmen are working as Cashiers. Still one must note that they are the masters at their place of work. If at all they are having workload, they may ask customers to wait and unless and until they complete their work which is at their hand, they are not supposed to see other customer. In my considered view workload cannot be excuse to accept fake notes under pretext of workload or of hurry. Besides one has to note that, every day they are handling such notes. One may presume that, such a Cashier definitely may be having extra knowledge than other common persons about currency notes. When person like that is working on that post only and doing that work only then, some extra and special attempts are expected from such employee. He cannot compare with common people in respect of knowledge of fake note. One can be aware about such notes even by reading in newspapers or even by seeing news. Here person involved is working as Cashier and he is giving number of excuses including excuse of lack of training, lack of technique and lack of availability of modern instruments to trace out fake notes has no meaning.

It is also matter of record that, no charge sheet was served and no enquiry was conducted and still recovery is made of amount of fake notes. In my considered view, said decision of recovery is only taken about fake notes traced in the bundle of concerned workman, cannot be treated as punishment to them. Even it cannot be treated as misconduct for which chargesheet is required and enquiry must. Here negligence is levelled against concerned workman means that he was not having proper concentration in work and his work was not only to accept the currency notes mechanically, but to check it and verify it. When he was asked to do that work of checking and verifying notes, he was supposed to do it. It was not that, he was supposed to check number of bundles in a day. As a cashier, he is supposed to check and verify the notes which were handled during that work which can be done by him with proper care and with utmost caution. But here the result is that, he did not do it and has to face the recovery of amount of the fake notes. According to me, definitely it is negligence at the hands of concerned workman and if amount of said fake note is only recovered nothing wrong is done by management. Otherwise question arises, who will be held responsible for it and who will pay that amount? According to me, decision taken of recovering of amount of fake note, is just and proper. Besides it is to be noted that Bank is a custodian of money of the People. People have trust with the Bank and on that trust they are keeping their money with Bank. If such employee is let to work as per their ideas and behaviour and with lethargy in duty, then who will be responsible for such a event? So according to me decision taken by first party in recovering of amount of fake notes cannot be interfered, otherwise it will give very bad signal to others. So I conclude that, action taken by the Bank for recovery of such amount does not require charge sheet and conduct an enquiry as it is not a punishment.

Issue No. 5:

12. Union prays to direct Bank to stop such recovery. However, I observe Bank is a custodian of public money and people have trust on Bank and with that trust, they are depositing money in the Bank. It is public money. If such fake notes are introduced in the Bank, then except concerned workman who can be held responsible? According to me in such a scenario, workman involved in this reference like cashier P.K. Meshram, facing recovery on accepting fake notes, is not entitled for any relief. If such a view is checked by any interference, it will give very bad signal.

13. In view of discussions made above, I conclude that reference require to reject as it has no force in it. Hence the order:

ORDER

Reference is rejected with no order as to cost.

Dated: 15-11-2007

A. A. LAD, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 2 जनवरी, 2008

का.आ. 186.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार सेन्ट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, पटना के पंचाट संदर्भ संख्या 5(C)/2005 को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 31-12-2007 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल.-12012/15/2005-आई आर (बी-II)]

राजिन्द्र कुमार, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 2nd January, 2008

S.O. 186.— In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947(14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award Ref. 5(C)/2005 of the Industrial Tribunal, Patna (Bihar) as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the management of Central Bank of India, and their workmen, received by the Central Government on 31-12-2007.

[No. L-12012/15/2005-IR(B-II)]

RAJINDER KUMAR, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE PRESIDING OFFICER, INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, SHRAM BHAWAN, BAILEY ROAD, PATNA.

Reference Case No. 5(C) of 2005.

Between the Management of Central Bank of India, Zonal Office, Pawapuri Vihar, Bhagwanpur Chowk, Muzaffarpur and their workman Shri Rajan Kumar Tripathi @ Ranjan Kumar Tripathi, S/o Shri Gijra Kishore Tripathi, Vill. Karanpura, P.O. Chhapra, P.S. Kanti, District. Muzaffarpur (Bihar).

For the Management: Shri Rajiv Ranjan Prasad, Advocate.

For the Workman : Shri Jai Prakash Verma, Advocate.

PRESENT:

Vasudeo Ram,

Presiding Officer, Industrial

Tribunal, Patna.

AWARD

Patna Dated the 18th December, 2007

By adjudication Order No. L-12012/15/2005-IR(B-II) dated 27-5-2005 the Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour under Clause (d) of Sub-Section(1) and Sub-Section(2-A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (hereinafter called 'the Act' for brevity) has referred the following dispute between the management of Central Bank of India, Zonal Office, Pawapuri Vihar, Bhagwanpur Chowk, Muzaffarpur and their workman Shri Rajan Kumar Tripathi alias Ranjan Kumar Tripathi to this Tribunal for adjudication on the following.

"Whether the action of the management of Central Bank of India, Muzaffarpur in terminating the services of Shri Rajan Tripathi @ Shri Ranjan Kumar Tripathi is legal and justified? If not, to what relief the above workman is entitled?"

2. The parties appeared on notice and filed written statements. The case of the workman is that he was engaged in the month of September, 1999 as Sub-Staff by the Senior Manager, Central Bank of India, Aam Gola Branch, Muzaffarpur as casual worker @ Rs. 35/- per day and thereafter it was enhanced to Rs. 40/- per day. Other two persons namely Vijay Kumar and Suresh Rajak were also engaged by the Senior Manager keeping in view the necessity of work. The workman used to be paid through the Head Peon of the Branch who used to receive the amount and disburse among the sub-staff. On 13-9-2001 a general guide line was issued by the Regional Manager to all Branch Manager and information regarding engagement of temporary worker who already completed 240 days within a period of 12 months was sought for. In the light of the said letter the Senior Manager, Aam Gola Branch sent the names of Vijay Kumar, Suresh Rajak and the present workman Ranjan Kumar Tripathi and recommended that their names be included for regularisation. The present workman was working continuously as sub-staff on casual basis without any break upto full satisfaction of the authorities concerned. The authorities all of sudden stopped taking work from him from 27-1-2004 without complying the provision of Section 25F or 25(N) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. The workman contends that the termination of his services after working continuously for four years under the Senior Manager, Aam Gola Branch, Muzaffarpur is illegal and unjustified. He is entitled to be reinstated in service with full back wages alongwith interest.

3. The contention of the management is that the management never took the workman in service on regular basis. Aam Gola Branch of the management engaged the concerned workman only intermittently on casual basis as per exigencies of work. The Branch Manager of Central Bank of India has no authority to appoint a sub-staff nor the engagement of Shri Ranjan Tripathi was made through the prescribed process. Shri Ranjan Tripathi was also not eligible for appointment as sub-staff. Shri Ranjan Tripathi never worked for 240 days regularly in a calendar year and as such there was no relationship of employer and employee between the management and the said workman and under the circumstances the management had no obligation to give retrenchment notice or notice pay or compensation. Under the circumstances, the management contended that the claim made by the workman is not fit to be allowed and the reference is fit to be answered in favour of the management.

4. Upon the pleadings of the parties and keeping in view the terms of reference the following points arise out for decision:-

- (i) Whether there was relationship of Employer and Employee between the management of Central Bank of India and Shri Ranjan Tripathi, the workman?
- (ii) Whether the action of the management of Central Bank of India, Muzaffarpur in terminating the

services of-Rajan Tripathi alias Ranjan Kumar Tripathi is legal and justified?

- (iii) What relief or reliefs, if any, the workman is entitled to?

Findings

Point Nos. (i) & (ii):

5. Since both the points are co-related both the points have been taken together for discussion for convenience sake. Both the parties have adduced oral as well as documentary evidence in support of their respective contentions. The management has examined two witnesses namely Rajbanshi Yadav (M.W.1.) Chief Manager of Uttar Bihar Kshetriya Gramin Bank who remained posted in Central Bank of India, Aam Gola Branch as Senior Manager from May, 2001 to April, 2003 and Shashi Bhushan Prasad (M.W.2) Senior Manager, Central Bank of India, Aam Gola Branch. The workman Rajan Tripathi has examine himself as W.W.1 and has examined two witnesses, Umesh Kumar Singh (W.W.2) and Lalan Ojha (W.W.3). The management has got exhibited photo copies of Circulars dated 20-9-93 (Ext.M), 1-12-93(Ext.M/1) dated 12-3-91 (Ext. M/2) while the workman has got exhibited photo copies of information Letter No. 82 dated 29-9-2001(Ext. W) and the photo copy of letter dated 13-9-2001(Ext. W/1).

6. The management's witnesses have stated that Rajan Tripathi was never appointed in the Bank. He was not even the temporary employee. The management witnesses have further stated that there are Rules of appointment in the Bank even as temporary employee and the said circulars are Ext.M to M/2 filed on behalf of the management. The Senior Manager of the Bank is not empowered to make even temporary appointment. M.W.1 has admitted that workman Rajan Tripathi worked as casual labour occasionally but not 240 days continuously in a calendar year. As against that the workman has stated that he was appointed in Sept., 1999 as daily labourer on the post of sub-staff peon by the Senior Manager of Central Bank of India, Aam Gola, Muzaffarpur Branch and used to be paid @ Rs. 35/- per day and subsequently @ Rs. 40/- per day. The payment used to be made in cash by the Head Peon of the Branch who used to take money and disbursed among sub-staff. The workman witnesses No. 2 and 3 who are the Account Holders of that Bank have stated that they had seen Rajan Tripathi working in that Branch of Central Bank of India. The workman has stated that he was removed from the services on 27-1-2004.

7. The contention of the management, already mentioned above, in short, is that the engagement of the workman was neither done in accordance with the prescribed procedure nor by the person authorised to do so. Hence the initial appointment/engagement of the workman was illegal and invalid. The workman did not work for 240 days continuously within the period of 12 calendar months and hence, accordingly to the management, there

is no relationship of employer and employee between the parties and under the circumstances the provisions of Section 25F of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 has no application in this case. The management has cited the decision reported in 2007 AIR-SCW-6529 in support of its contention that the burden of proof is on the workman to show that he put in 240 days continuous service within 12 calendar months preceding retrenchment.

8. The decision reported in PLJR-1994(2)--249 has been cited on behalf of workman in which it has been held—

“Termination of service of workman working as Treasure Guard without giving one month's pay in lieu of one month's notice or any retrenchment compensation—Labour Court recording a finding that initial appointment was illegal and invalid and thereafter committing a serious error of law in proceeding on the assumption that the initial appointment being illegal and invalid, the provisions of Section 25F were not applicable—such an assumption is unwarranted and unsustainable in the eye of law—termination of employment on ground of appointment being illegal will itself qualify as retrenchment within the meaning of Section 2(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act.”

In the above quoted decision it has been observed that the idea of invalid appointment is quite foreign to the Scheme of the Industrial Disputes Act. Section 2(s) of the Act which defines ‘workman’ does not have any such distinction and the definition is couched in the widest term. Any person including an apprentice doing any manual unskilled, skilled, technical, operational, clerical or supervisory work for hire or reward would qualify as a workman not with standing whether the contract of employment was express or implied. Once having qualified as a workman all that is required for the application of Section 25-F is that the concerned workman should have been in continuous service for 240 days in a calendar year. In fact the termination of employment of a workman on the ground that his initial appointment was not legal and valid itself qualify as retrenchment within the meaning of Section 2(d) as termination for illegal and invalid appointment has not been made an exception to the definition of retrenchment.

9. There is no dispute on the point rather it is an admitted fact that Shri Rajan Tripathi worked under the management of the Bank and for that he used to be paid. Hence there can be no dispute on the point that Shri Rajan Tripathi was a workman under the management of Central Bank of India. The workman has filed the copy of letter No. 2201 dated 13-9-2001 of the Regional Manager (Ext. W/1) through which the management sought for information from all Branch Managers regarding temporary workers who worked for 240 days continuously in a calendar year. The workman has also filed the copy of letter dated 29-9-2001 of Senior Manager, Central Bank of India, Aam Gola Branch to Regional Office, Muzaffarpur (Ext. W) sent

in reply of letter dated 13-9-2001 (Ext. W/1) of Regional Manager. It is worth mentioning here that Raj Banshi Yadava (M.W.1) while posted as Senior Manager in Aam Gola, Muzaffarpur Branch had sent the letter dated 29-9-2001 (Ext. W) to Regional Office. Letter (Ext. W) speaks a lot. It speaks that it was felt necessary to run the Branch smoothly to engage three casual workers and hence three persons including Shri Rajan Kumar Tripathi were engaged by the Senior Manager, this workman Shri Rajan Tripathi or Shri Rajan Kumar Tripathi was engaged on regular basis since Sept., 1999. It has been mentioned in the letter by the Senior Manager that these casual workers are very helpful in smooth running of the branch. Their services were also taken on holidays at the time of either closing and at the time when branch was getting ready for computerisation. The Senior Manager further mentioned in his letter dated 29-9-2001 that “Looking to their sincerity and exposure to the various banking departments, we recommend that their names should be included for regularisation of job if bank considers for the same, under their rule.” That simply proves that the workman was working in the said branch since September, 1999 on regular basis even on holidays. There can be no better proof than this letter of the Senior Manager that the workman put in 240 days continuous service as sub-staff. I am conscious of the fact that it is the duty of the workman and the onus lies on him to prove in order to attract the provisions laid down under Section 25-F of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 that the workman put in 240 days continuous service as defined under Section 25-B of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. That stands proved from the letter dated 29-9-2001 of the Senior Manager of the Branch and the onus of the workman to prove that he put in 240 days continuous service stood discharged. When once the bonus of the workman stood discharged the bonus lies on the management to disprove the same or to prove that the workman was not in continuous service of the Bank or there was break in his service prior to removal from service on 27-1-2004. The management has failed to prove the same and under the circumstances I find that the workman put in 240 days continuous service prior to removal from the service.

10. From the above discussions it is clear that the workman put in 240 days continuous service as sub-staff for several years prior to his removal from the service. That simply proves that Shri Rajan Tripathi, the workman was retrenched from service. There is no dispute on the point rather it is an admitted fact that the workman has not been paid notice pay in lieu of notice of retrenchment or retrenchment compensation. Under the circumstances I find that the retrenchment of Shri Rajan Tripathi was not only illegal it is unjustified also. From the above discussions I find and hold that there was relationship of employer and employee between the management of Central Bank of India and Shri Rajan Tripathi and the action of the management of Central Bank of India, Muzaffarpur in terminating the services of Rajan Tripathi @ Rajan Kumar Tripathi is illegal

and unjustified. There two points are decided accordingly.

Point No. (iii) :

11. Since the termination of services of workman Rajan Tripathi was made on contravention of the provision under Section 25F of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the termination is non-est in the eyes of law. Under the circumstances the workman is entitled to be reinstated as sub-staff, peon in the Central Bank of India. The workman was not doing a work of specialised nature so that he might not have get engagement during the period of retrenchment. Under the circumstances I find that the claim of back wages is not fit to be allowed. This point is decided accordingly.

12. In the result I find and hold that the action of the management of Central Bank of India, Muzaffarpur in terminating the services of Shri Rajan Tripathi @ Shri Rajan Kumar Tripathi is illegal and unjustified? I also find and hold that the said workman is entitled to be reinstated in service as peon in subordinate cadre of the Bank. The management of Central Bank of India, Muzaffarpur is directed to reinstate the workman accordingly within two months from the date of publication of award.

13. And this is my award.

VASUDEO RAM, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 2 जनवरी, 2008

का.आ. 187. — औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार इंडियन बैंक के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/क्रम म्यायालय, बंगलौर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 34/2005) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 2-1-2008 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल.-12011/68/2005-आई आर (बी-II)]

राजिंदर कुमार, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 2nd January, 2008

S.O. 187.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. 34/2005) of the Central Government Indus. Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Bangalore as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the management of Indian Bank of India and their workmen, received by the Central Government on 2-1-2008.

[No. L-12011/68/2005-IR(B-II)]

RAJINDER KUMAR, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT,
BANGALORE

Dated : 5th December, 2007

PRESENT

Shri A. R. SIDDIQUI, Presiding Officer

C. R. No. 34/2005

I Party

II Party

The General Secretary,

The Dy. General Manager,

Indian Bank Employee

Indian Bank,

Union, C/o Indian Bank,

4th Floor, East Wing,

10 K. G. Road,

Raheja Towers,

Bangalore-560 009

26-27 M.G. Road,

Bangalore.

AWARD

1. The Central Government by exercising the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section 2A of the Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 has referred this dispute vide order No. L-12011/68/2005-IR (B-II) dated 9th August, 2005 for adjudication on the following schedule:

SCHEDULE

"Whether the management of Indian Bank is justified having imposed the punishment of reduction of two increments on Shri B. Siddaiah, sub-staff w.e.f. 6-4-1999? If not, what relief the workman is entitled to and from which date?"

2. The case of the first party union espousing the cause of the first party workman as made out in the Claim Statement, in brief, is that the workman having joined the services of the management bank as a sub staff in the year 1972 maintained his flawless record of service throughout. He was placed under suspension vide order dated 14-12-1991 on the allegations that he had stolen two blank demand drafts from the stock of new DDs without permission taking the same with the help of cupboard keys from the concerned officer's table and handed over those DDs to outside parties for forging the same with an intention to encash and obtain the money, fraudulently. Simultaneously a complaint was given to the police and a criminal case No. 505/91 was registered against him. He denied the allegations by way of reply dated 13-1-1992 and was kept under suspension without holding enquiry w.e.f. 14-12-1991. He approached the Hon'ble High Court challenging the above said suspension order and under the orders of the Hon'ble High Court, he was reinstated in service w.e.f. 6-4-1999; that the management conducted a departmental enquiry with reference to the charge sheet dated 22-8-1998 which was in continuation of the earlier charge sheet cum-suspension order dated 14-12-1991. Therefore, he contended that the departmental enquiry conducted against him after a long delay and without giving him sufficient and reasonable opportunity to defend himself was bad in law. He also challenged the enquiry findings as unjust and unreasonable and perverse. He contended that the above said criminal prosecution launched against him ended in his acquittal by order dated 26-7-2002 passed by the 3rd Additional Chief Judicial Magistrate, Mysore. Therefore, the charges involving the departmental enquiry and involved under the criminal proceedings being one and the same, he moved the Appellate Authority on

2-12-2002 to set aside the punishment order in the light of the criminal court judgment acquitting him for the charges of misconduct which misconduct was subject matter of the charge sheet under the departmental enquiry proceedings. Therefore, in a nutshell the first party workman not only challenged the enquiry proceedings as unjust and unreasonable but also challenged the enquiry findings as suffering from perversity and the order of punishment passed against him on the basis of those findings as illegal and unjust and requested this tribunal to set aside the said punishment order with all consequential benefits.

3. The management by its counter statement, while, contending that the first party having been retired from service and having not signed the claim statement, the present reference is liable to be rejected on this count itself. It contended that the reference is also liable to be rejected as the dispute was raised after a gap of about 7 years from the date of the punishment. The management contended that as per the charge sheet dated 14-12-1991 issued against the first party, he committed theft of two DDs in collusion with other two outsiders and presented them with the State Excise Commissioner's Office for a sum of Rs. 50 lakhs and therefore, this being the act prejudicial to the interest of the bank, a Domestic Enquiry was conducted against the first party in accordance with the Bipartite Settlement terms and on the basis of the enquiry findings holding him guilty of the charges, the aforesaid punishment of reducing two increments of the first party was rightly imposed by the management. Therefore, the management contended that proceedings of the enquiry were conducted giving sufficient opportunity to the first party in accordance with the principles of natural justice and it is on the basis of the enquiry findings, the first party was rightly punished. The management then contended that the acquittal of the first party workman in the criminal proceedings which was taken place after a gap of about 7 years will not come to his rescue in as much as proceedings in a criminal case and the proceedings in a DE are entirely different and the acquittal in a criminal case will not come in the way of the management while imposing the punishment for the acts of misconduct in the course of the employment. Therefore, the management requested this tribunal to reject the reference.

4. After the pleadings were completed, the matter came to be posted for framing of any issue in the light of the contentions taken by the parties. In the meanwhile, the first party was reported to be dead on 25-8-2006 and the application being moved by his LRs, it was allowed and they were ordered to be brought on record. Thereupon, the case came to be posted for evidence of the management and came to be adjourned from time to time to report the settlement as requested by the learned counsel appearing for the parties. However, on 29-10-2007 learned counsel for the first party workman requested this tribunal to pass necessary orders on the basis of the very pleadings of the parties without going into the question of validity or

otherwise of the enquiry proceedings and without going into the point raised by the first party about the perversity of the enquiry findings. His only request was that the punishment imposed upon the first party reducing his two increments was not justified and called for as undisputedly there was no loss caused to the bank assuming for a moment that the first party had committed the theft of two DDs as alleged in the charge sheet. He also submitted to set aside the punishment order for the reason that on the very set of facts, charges and evidence the first party workman has been acquitted by the competent criminal court and therefore, findings of the enquiry officer in holding the workman guilty of the charges cannot be sustained in the eye of law in the light of the criminal court judgement and accordingly, the punishment order is liable to be quashed.

5. Whereas, learned counsel for the management by way of his reply submitted that the act of theft of 2 DDs by the first party cannot be taken to be minor misconduct as incase those demand drafts presented for a sum of Rs. 50 lakhs and were encashed, a huge loss would have been caused to the bank. As far as the criminal court judgement is concerned, the learned counsel submitted that the first party was imposed with the impugned punishment as far back as in the year 1999 and whereas, it is in the year 2002 the criminal court verdict came out and therefore, the first party workman cannot be given any advantage of the above said judgment by the criminal court. Therefore, he submitted that having regard to the fact that the very serious charge of misconduct have been proved against the first party, the punishment impugned cannot be said to be grave in nature to be interfered at the hands of this tribunal.

6. Keeping in view the submission made on behalf of the first party workman that he is not going to challenge the enquiry proceedings or the enquiry findings holding him guilty of the charge of misconduct levelled in the charge sheet, now this court has to proceed to consider the other question of facts and law raised by the parties so as to sustain the impugned punishment imposed upon the first party. The fact that the first party has been acquitted after due trial of the very charges of misconduct leveled against him in the criminal prosecution has not been disputed by the management. The only contention raised for the management in this regard is that this acquittal order being passed somewhere in the year 2002 after a gap of about 3 years from the date of impugned punishment order will not come to the rescue of the first party and that in the light of the criminal court judgement findings of the enquiry officer holding him guilty of the charges cannot be set aside. Therefore, the above said fact of criminal prosecution being launched against the first party by the management bank itself and having been ended in honourable acquittal of the first party for the very same charges of misconduct based on identical facts and evidence, I find substance in the arguments advanced for the first party that findings of

the enquiry officer holding him guilty of the charges cannot be sustained. Their Lordship of Supreme Court under the similar facts and circumstances of the case in a decision reported in A2006 AIR SCW 2709-GM Tank Vs. State of Gujarat & Anr. at para 31 laid down the principle as under:—

“The judgments relied on by the learned counsel appearing for the respondents are distinguishable on facts and on law. In this case the departmental proceedings and the criminal case are based on identical and similar set of facts and the charge in a departmental case against the appellant and the charge before the criminal court are one and same. It is true that the nature of the charge in the departmental proceedings and in the criminal case is grave. The nature of the case launched against the appellant on the basis of evidence and material collected against him during enquiry and investigation and as reflected in the charge sheet, factors mentioned are one and the same. In other words, charges, evidence, witnesses and circumstances are one and the same. In the present case, criminal and departmental proceedings have already noticed or granted on the same set of facts namely, raid conducted at the appellant's residence, recovery of articles there from. The investigating officer Mr. V. B. Raval and other departmental witnesses were the only witnesses examined by the enquiry officer who by relying upon their statement came to the conclusion that the charges were established against the appellant. The same witnesses were examined in the criminal case and the criminal court on the examination came to the conclusion that the prosecution has not proved the guilt alleged against the appellant beyond any reasonable doubt and acquitted the appellant by his judicial pronouncement with the finding that the charge has not been proved. It is also to be noticed the judicial pronouncement was made after a regular trial and on hot contest. Under these circumstances, it would be unjust and unfair and rather oppressive to allow the findings recorded in the departmental proceedings to stand.”

7. Therefore, in the light of the principle laid down by their Lordship of Supreme Court which apply to the facts and circumstances of the present case, the findings of the enquiry officer holding the workman guilty of the charges in the light of the above said criminal court judgment cannot be sustained in the eye of law. As in the said case, in the present case also the judgment of the said criminal court was after a regular trial and it is not the case of the management that it was not contested hotly. Therefore, as observed by their Lordship, it would be unjust and unfair and rather oppressive to allow the findings of the enquiry officer recorded in the departmental proceedings to stand. As in the aforesaid case, in the present case also there has been a very long gap between the order of punishment and the

judgment of the criminal court. As seen above, the impugned punishment order was passed against the first party on 6-4-1999 and whereas he was acquitted from the criminal court by judgment dated 26-7-2002. As has come on record the first party has been retired from service somewhere in the month of June 2005 and whereas, he expired on 25-8-2006. Their Lordship of Supreme Court while granting the relief at para 33 of the decision, have made it abundantly clear that the punishment order passed by the Disciplinary Authority against the delinquent cannot be found fault with till the judgment was rendered by the criminal court in acquitting the delinquent. Therefore, applying the same principle in the instant case also, the impugned punishment order passed against the first party cannot be said to be bad in law until the acquittal order was passed against him. In the result for the period in between the date of impugned punishment order and the date of acquittal order, no relief as such can be granted in favour of the first party workman and the order passed by the disciplinary authority imposing the impugned punishment shall be taken in force during the above said period i.e. during the period between the date of punishment order and the date of the acquittal order. However, the punishment order cannot be sustained and is liable to be set aside w.e.f. from the date of the acquittal order was passed. Hence the following award:

AWARD

The impugned punishment order is held to be legal and valid up till 25-7-2002 and is ordered to be set aside w.e.f. 26-7-2002, the date on which criminal court judgment came to be passed against the first party workman. The LR's of the first party workman shall be reimbursed with the loss caused to the first party workman by reducing his two increments w.e.f. 26-7-2002 till June 2005, the date on which he retired from the service. The amount due to the first party workman shall be paid to his LR's after verifying their credentials within a period of 3 months from the date of publication of this award, failing which it shall carry interest at the rate of 10 per cent per annum till its realisation. No costs.

(Dictated to PA transcribed by her corrected and signed by me on 5th December 2007)

A. R. SIDDIQUI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 2 जनवरी, 2008

का.आ. 188.- औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार इंडियन बैंक के प्रबंधन के संबंध में नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, बंगलोर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 74/2001) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 02-1-2008 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12011/138/2001-आई आर (बी-II)]

राजिन्द्र कुमार, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 2nd January, 2008

S.O. 188.— In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. 74/2001) of the Cent. Govt. Indus. Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Bangalore as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the management of Indian Bank and their workmen, received by the Central Government on 02-01-2008.

[No. L-12011/138/2001-IR(B-II)]

RAJINDER KUMAR, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT BANGALORE

Dated : 7th December 2007

PRESENT

SHRI A. R. SIDDIQUI, Presiding Officer

C. R. No. 74/2001

I PARTY

Shri D.N. Shivannavar,
C/o. General Secretary,
Dharwad District Bank Empls. Assn.,
No. 9, Corporation Bank,
Broadway,
HUBLI-580020

II PARTY

The Regional Manager,
Indian Bank, Regional Office,
Sujatha Complex,
P.B. Board,
HUBLI-580029

AWARD

1. The Central Government by exercising the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section 2A of the Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 has referred this dispute vide order No. L-12011/138/2001-IR(B-II) dated 5th October, 2001 for adjudication on the following schedule:

SCHEDULE

“Whether the action of Indian bank in terminating the services of Shri D.N. Shivannavar w.e.f. 13-11-1991 on the grounds of theft of cheque leaves is legal and justified? If not, what relief the workman is entitled to?”

2. The case of the first party workman as made out in the claim statement in brief, is that he being selected for the post of temporary sub staff at Ranebennur branch through their letter dated 28-06-1989, served the management bank as a temporary peon (Sepoy) from June 1989 sincerely and honestly up till 13-11-1991 and has been refused work by the management illegally without any notice or payment of compensation amount; that a criminal

case No. 97/93 filed at the instance of the management before the Additional Civil Judge, Junior Division and 2nd Additional JMFC, Ranebennur on the allegation that he committed theft of current account cheque book from the custody of the bank and issued two cheques for a sum of Rs. 5000 & Rs. 6000 on 14-10-1991 & 22-10-1991 respectively has been disposed of by the said court by judgement dated 29-01-2001 and the first party has been acquitted honourably. It is his case that thereafter he submitted a representation dated 17-02-2001 to the management for his reinstatement with all benefits. But the management through its letter dated 22-03-2001 has refused to consider his request without quoting any reason. Thereupon, he raised the dispute before the ALC(Central), Ministry of Labour, Hubli which resulted into the present proceedings. Therefore, the first party submitted that termination of his services by the management on the grounds of theft of cheque leaves is illegal and unjustified particularly, in the light of the aforesaid criminal court judgement acquitting him for the very same offence/misconduct alleged against him. It is also his case that the termination was bad in law as he worked under the management continuously for 240 days and more from June 1989 till his services were terminated w.e.f. 13-11-1991. Therefore, he requested this tribunal to pass an award by setting aside the termination order with reinstatement, full back wages, continuity of service and other consequential benefits including regularisation of his services.

3. The management by its counter statement however, contended that the first party was engaged as a casual temporary peon on day today and daily wages basis not being appointed by the competent authority for appointment of sub staff followed by established selection process for implementation of temporary sub staff and therefore, his engagement was not legal and proper and he cannot claim any sort of relief against the management. The management contended that the first party was not engaged for 240 days in any calendar year. The management then contended that while the first party was working in the said Ranebennur branch had stolen a current account cheque book consisting of 25 leaves from the custody of the bank and issued two cheques out of those stolen leaves for Rs. 5000- on 14-10-1991 and for Rs. 6000 on 22-10-1991 to the credit of a fictitious saving bank account opened by him in the name of one Shri Chandrappa B Patil with KCC bank and this fact came to the knowledge of the bank when those cheques came to the branch for encashment purpose; that on an enquiry with the first party about the said two cheques, he confessed to have destroyed them and admitted the guilt and gave a confession statement in that respect; that the procedure for taking disciplinary action contemplated in awards and Bipartite Settlements governing the service conditions of the award staff is applicable to only the permanent staff of the bank and not to temporary/casual employees. However,

the matter was enquired by an officer from erstwhile Regional Office, Hubli and he submitted his report dated 29-10-1991 pointing the fingers towards the first party. The first party was given an opportunity to explain his position and he admitted the guilt, gave his confession statement and therefore, the services of the first party were rightly disengaged by letter dated 13-11-1991; the management contended that as held by the Apex Court, the proceedings before the criminal court and that initiated by the institution are based on two different ideologies and therefore, the first party cannot claim any advantage of his acquittal by the criminal court. The management further contended that the first party was initially engaged on 3-7-1989 as a casual worker and continued to be engaged up till October 1991 and was not engaged for 240 days in any period of 12 months and that he has not been selected through the established selection process and therefore, he has got no right to claim any relief against the management.

4. During the course of trial the management examined two witnesses as MW1 & 2 and got marked two documents in the statement of MW2 as Ex.M1 & M2. The statement of MW1 in his examination chief was only to the effect that there is no practice or procedure to issue show cause notice or a charge sheet or to conduct any enquiry before the services of any casual worker are to be terminated/discharged. In his cross examination it was elicited that he was not aware of the facts of the case nor he has seen the first party working in the bank. The statement of MW2 in his examination chief is to the effect that he is giving the evidence on the basis of the records and he identified the confession statement given by the first party at Ex.M1 and a letter dated 21-09-2000 received from Malaprabha Grameena Bank at Ex.M2. In his cross examination it was elicited that he did not work at Ranibennur branch nor the first party worked under him and that he cannot say if Ex.M1 is not in the handwriting and the signature of the first party. It was also elicited that copy of the Ex.M2 was not served upon the first party.

5. The first party by way of his affidavit evidence, while, reiterating the aforesaid averments made in his claim statement added to say that by letter dated 17-05-1989 he was called upon to appear for interview for the post of temporary sub staff at the Ranibennur branch of the management along with necessary documents and he appeared for the said interview on 27-05-1989. Thereupon, he was selected for the post of temporary sub staff at Ranibennur branch and was intimated accordingly vide letter dated 28-06-1989. He further stated that he served the bank from June 1989; that as per the letter dated 22-08-1990 the Regional Secretary, Indian Bank SC/ST Employees Welfare Association has disclosed that he (workman) worked for 236 days and therefore, deserved to work as sub staff and requested the management to regularize his services. He further stated that the Liason Officer, SC/ST of the management's regional office Ernakulam through its

letter dated 16-10-1990 addressed to the above said Regional Secretary has stated that the seniority of the first party is 26th chance in state wise seniority list and second chance as per district wise seniority for the purpose of regularisation his services. He stated that the branch manager in a performa of particulars of candidates on daily wages engaged for the quarter/month of October 1991 has stated that the first party worked for 334 days right from the initial appointment. He stated that to deny him the relief of regularisation of his services he was falsely implicated in a case of theft of the cheque book from the bank and a false complaint was also filed with the Police and thereupon, was not allowed to work from 13-11-1991. He further stated that there was no charge sheet issued to him nor any enquiry was conducted nor any notice was issued to him much less paying retrenchment compensation while he was refused work by the management. He then stated about his acquittal by the criminal court in the criminal prosecution launched against him by the bank and his representation to the management to reinstate him in service in the light of his acquittal. In his further examination chief he got marked 11 documents at EX.W1 to W11 as under:

- Ex.W1- The Interview letter sent by Second party to first party.
- Ex.W2- Appointment order issued by Second party.
- Ex.W3- Letter issued by the Regional Secretary.
- Ex.W4- Copy of Second Party Liason Officer letter.
- Ex.W5- Copy of Daily Wages engaged proforma of Second party.
- Ex.W6- Certified copy of witness of second party bank Manager.
- Ex.W7- Certified copy of witness of KCC Bank Manager.
- Ex.W8- Certified copy of judgment in CC No.97/93.
- Ex.W9- Copy of the representation of first party with Regd. Post receipts and AD cards.
- Ex.W10- Reply given by Second party.
- Ex.W11- Copy of the petition before the ALC (Central) Hubli.

6. In his cross examination it was elicited that he was attending the work of bank documents filing, vouchers bundling and handing over the ledgers to the clerical staff, taking them out of the cup-board and was also keeping them back in the cup-board. He admitted that there is a charge against him with regard to cheques of Rs. 5000 and Rs.6000. When he was confronted with Ex.M1 he admitted the signature at Ex.M1 (a) as his signature but Ex.M1 (b) is not his signature. He denied the suggestion that he worked at Malaprabha Grameena Bank, Dharwad as per Ex.M2. He denied the suggestion that he was working as a casual worker and not as a temporary staff whenever the work was provided by the bank. In the last but one sentence in

his cross examination he stated that every month he was working for 18 days.

7. Learned counsel for the management in his arguments justified the action of the management in terminating the services of the first party on the ground that he being a casual worker was involved in a case of theft of cheque book from the custody of the bank and admitted the guilt of committing the theft by giving his confession statement at Ex.M1 and therefore, it cannot be said that his termination was bad in law. He submitted that the first party being a casual worker/temporary Peon, there was no necessity for the management to issue any charge sheet, any notice or pay any compensation amount as provided under the provisions of ID Act. He also contended that the criminal court judgement acquitting the first party from the charge of the theft is not relevant for the purpose of deciding the dispute in hand. He also submitted that the first party had been working with Malaprabha Gramena Bank subsequent to the termination as evident from Ex.M2. He contended that the order passed against the first party was a simple order of discharge without attaching any stigma and therefore, required no Domestic Enquiry.

8. Whereas, learned Union representative representing the case of the first party submitted his written arguments as well advanced his oral arguments. The gist of his written agreements is once again to the effect that the first party was in the service of the management continuously from June 1989 till 30-11-1989 on which date his services were terminated. He referred to the document at Ex.W3 to suggest that he worked for a period of 236 days as on 22-8-1990 and as per Ex.W5 he worked for 334 days prior to October 1991. Therefore, he contended that the first party worked continuously for a period of 240 days and more. He took the support of the statement of the first party in his cross examination that the first party worked with the management for a minimum of 18 days in a month which statement was not denied by the management. He also referred to the criminal court judgment to falsify the allegation of the management that the first party was involved in a theft case and therefore, his termination was justified on the said ground. In support of his argument he relied upon the decision reported in 2002 SC cases 1010 and a decision reported in 1985 Lab IC 1733.

9. Therefore, in the light of the pleadings of the parties and the points of dispute involved in the reference schedule, the questions to be considered would be:

- (i) Whether the management was justified in terminating the services of the first party w.e.f. 13-11-1991 on the ground of theft of cheque leaves;
- (ii) If so, whether the termination attracts the provisions of Section 2(oo) read with section 25F of the ID Act.

10. Before advertng upon the aforesaid two questions at the very outset, it must be made clear that the claim put forth by the first party workman taking the contention that he is entitled for the relief of regularisation of his services, is out of the purview of the reference schedule point. This court is not supposed to travel beyond the points of dispute involved in the reference schedule and as could be read from the reference schedule this tribunal is supposed to record its finding only on the point as to whether the termination as such is justified or not. Therefore, the statement of the first party in his affidavit referring to the aforesaid documents at Ex.W3 where under he was shown to have worked for a period of 236 days as on 22-8-1990 and that he has been shown to have worked for a period of 334 days prior to October 1991 as per Ex.W5 to justify his claim for regularisation of his services is not germane to the points of dispute and therefore, cannot be considered as a claim justified for the purpose of regularisation of his services. Therefore, now the first and foremost point to be considered would be whether the management was justified in terminating the services of the first party workman on the aforesaid ground of theft. The fact that the first party has not been appointed as a Peon on permanent basis followed by established selection process is not to be disputed and cannot be disputed. The two documents namely Ex.W1 & W2 will not come to the rescue of the first party workman to suggest that he has been selected or appointed on regular basis to work as a sub staff. As per Ex.W1 dated 17-05-1989 the first party was called upon to appear for an interview to be held on 27-05-1989 for post of temporary sub staff at the Ranebennur branch of the management bank. It would appear that in response to the said interview call, the first party appeared for the interview and by letter dated 28-06-1989 (at Ex.W2) he was informed that his name has been included in the live panel of temporary sub staff of the said branch. The aforesaid letter at Ex.W2 further would read to the effect that his engagement is purely on temporary basis and subject to the terms and conditions issued by the Central Office from time to time. Therefore, these two documents would make it abundantly clear that the selection of the first party for the post of temporary sub staff was not on permanent basis or on regular basis followed by established selection process. The letter dated 22-8-1990 filed before this tribunal along with Ex.W3 addressed to the Liason Officer SC/ST management bank marked on behalf of the first party himself will read to the effect that the first party has completed his service of 236 days w.e.f. 3-7-1989 as a sub staff on the temporary sub staff panel of the bank. The letter at Ex.W4 written by the Liason Officer addressed to the Regional Secretary of the Employees Welfare Association in response to the above said two letters is just to suggest that as per the seniority position, the first party stands 26th chance State Seniority wise and Second Chance as per District seniority wise. Therefore, the aforesaid letters will not be coming to the

help of the first party workman to suggest that he has been working with the management bank on a regular basis being selected through established selection process on permanent basis. Merely because the name of the first party has been included in the live panel of temporary sub staff and deserved to be absorbed on permanent basis, it cannot be said that he was working with the management bank on permanent basis before his services actually were absorbed keeping in view the State Seniority List or the District Seniority List maintained by the bank as per the panel. Therefore, when we proceed on the assumption that the first party's services being engaged by the management as a temporary peon on temporary basis, then, the management was right in contending that the services of the first party could have been dispensed with on the ground of theft alleged or on any other ground. He being the temporary sub staff as was rightly argued for the management no regular charge sheet was required to be issued to him, followed by any regular DE which process is required only in the case of the permanent sub staff as per the terms of Bipartite Settlement. Therefore, the contention of the first party that his termination was bad in law or was against the principles of natural justice in the absence of any charge sheet or any DE holding him guilty of the charges of the above said theft is not tenable. As noted above, the services of the first party workman being engaged on temporary basis could have been dispensed with by the management on any ground much less on the ground of theft. Infact, in this case there is evidence brought on record to suggest that when the first party was interrogated and was enquired about the aforesaid theft of cheque leaves by the officer of the bank, he admitted the guilt by giving his confession statement marked before this tribunal at Ex.M1. The first party though was aware of this document produced by the management uttered no single word denying the genuineness or authenticity of the said confession statement. On the other hand in his cross examination as noted above, he has admitted his signature at Ex.M1 (a) at Ex.M1. Therefore, for the purpose of discontinuing the services of the first party workman this admission on his part was very much sufficient to justify the action of the management terminating his services.

11. The criminal court judgment dated 29-01-2001 acquitting the first party workman for the aforesaid charge of theft levelled against him is of no avail to the first party, as first of all the perusal of the judgment would disclose that he has been acquitted giving the benefit of doubt and on the ground that the prosecution did not prove the guilt beyond all reasonable doubt. Moreover, as already noted above, the services of the first party could have been dispensed with on any ground much less on the ground of alleged theft or proof of the theft, he being a temporary worker.

12. Now comes a question as to whether the termination otherwise was bad in law attracting the

provisions of Section 2(oo) read with Section 25F of the ID Act. In order to bring his case under the purview of the aforesaid two provisions, a heavy burden cast upon the shoulders of the first party to establish before this tribunal that he worked with the management continuously for a period of 240 days or more during 12 calendar months immediately preceding his termination. Their Lordship of Supreme Court in a decision reported in 2002 ILR 339 have laid down the proposition of law in very clear words to say that it is for the claimant workman to lead evidence to show that he had infact worked for 240 days in the year preceding his termination. It was further held that mere filing of the affidavit cannot be recorded as a sufficient evidence for the said purpose. In the instant case again except by filing the affidavit the first party has not produced any iota of evidence to suggest that he worked with the management for a period of 240 days immediately preceding his termination. Infact from the very documents produced by the first party referred to supra at Ex.W3&W5 it can be very well gathered that he did not work for a period of 240 days in 12 calendar months during the period in between June/July 1989 and October/November 1991. From the perusal of the EX.W3 as noted above, it is revealed that the first party completed his service of 236 days as on 22-8-1990 starting from 3-7-1989. Therefore, it is crystal clear from this document that between July 1989 and August 1990 the first party did not work for a period of 240 days. Now coming to the document at Ex.W5, he is shown to have worked for a period of 334 days as on October 1991, when the said performa giving particulars was prepared by the management branch concerned. If we act upon this document to show that the first party worked for a period of 334 days as on October 1991 then it goes without saying that in between 22-8-1990 and October 1991 the first party hardly worked for a period of 100 days. These two documents at Ex.W3&W5 as noted above, have been produced by the first party himself and relied upon taking support of his claim. That apart, the first party in his cross examination in the last but one sentence as noted above has stated that he has worked every month for 18 days. Even we act upon this statement of first party which infact was taken support of by the learned Union Representative in his written arguments on the ground that it was not denied by the management, then, again the first party will not be in a position to fulfill the condition of 240 days in a particular calendar year. If we multiply this 18 days by 12 months, the figure would be 216 days. Therefore, from the very statement of the first party as well as the documents produced by him it gets clear that the first party has not worked with the management continuously for a period of 240 days in 12 calendar months immediately preceding his termination. In the result and for the reasons foregoing, this court has no hesitation in its mind to come to the conclusion that the first party did not work for a period of one year as contemplated under Section 25B of the ID Act and therefore, the provisions of Section 2 (oo) read with

Section 25F of the ID Act will not come into play. The decisions referred to supra cited on behalf of the first party will be applicable to the case only when the termination amounts to retrenchment and since in the instant case termination does not amount to retrenchment, principle laid down in the above said rulings will not apply to the present case. In the result, the reference deserves to be rejected. Hence the following Award:

AWARD

The reference stands rejected. No costs.

(Dictated to the P. A. transcribed by her corrected and pronounced and signed by me on 7th December, 2007.)

A. R. SIDDIQUI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 2 जनवरी, 2008

का.आ. 189.- औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार इंडियन बैंक के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, बैंगलोर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 10/2000) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 2-1-2008 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12012/273/1999-आई आर (बी-II)]

राजिन्द्र कुमार, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 2nd January, 2008

S.O. 189.— In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award Ref. 10/2000 of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Bangalore as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the management of Indian Bank and their workmen, received by the Central Government on 02-01-2008

[No. L-12012/273/1999-IR(B-II)]

RAJINDER KUMAR, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT BANGALORE

Dated : 18th December 2007

PRESENT

SHRI A. R. SIDDIQUI, Presiding Officer

C. R. No. 10/2000

IPARTY

Shri V.R. Sreenivasan,
Rameswara Estate,
Agnivillage,
Hanasalu P. O.,
Sakaleshpura Taluq-577119
Karnataka State.

II PARTY

The Zonal Manager,
Indian Bank, 4th Floor,
East wing, Raheja Towers,
M. G. Road,
Bangalore.

AWARD

1. The Central Government by exercising the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section 2A of the Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 has referred this dispute vide order No. L-12012/273/1999-IR(B-II) dated 2nd February 2000 for adjudication on the following schedule:

SCHEDULE

"Whether the claim of Shri V.R. Sreenivasan former Clerk, Indian Bank for payment of terminal benefits under voluntary retirement scheme w.e.f. 15-05-1994 is justified? If not, what relief the workman is entitled to?"

The case of the first party workman, as made out, in the Claim Statement, relevant for the purpose in brief, is that as per the terms of the settlement dated 29-10-1993 signed between Indian Bank's Association, Mumbai and Indian National Bank Employees Federation which is binding on both the parties, he opted for voluntary retirement by issuing a notice dated 15-05-1994 to the competent authority and received a letter dated 02-07-1994 issued by the incompetent Authority namely, the Manager, Indian Bank, NTY Layout branch, Bangalore stating that the voluntary retirement scheme is not in force in their bank and as such the central office wants to know whether his letter/notice be treated as a letter of resignation; that the competent authority namely, the Second Party did not communicate its decision not to accept the voluntary retirement of the first party before the expiry of notice period of 3 months from 15-05-1994 and therefore, his voluntary retirement became effective from 15-08-1994 as per Clause 29(1) & (2) of the said settlement; that as per circular dated 16-06-1994 and 23-11-1995, there was introduction of pension in the bank and as per clause 29 (1) of the Settlement, voluntary retirement can be availed by the employees on or after 1-11-1993. Therefore, in pursuance of the deemed voluntary retirement and the subsistence of the said scheme as on 15-05-1994, he submitted his claim for terminal benefits viz. PF, Gratuity and Pension to the competent authority on 29-08-1994 but received a letter dated 12-10-1994 stating that he is not entitled to Pension, PF, Gratuity etc; that the first party claiming the above said benefits, filed an application before this tribunal registered as CGA 08/94 but it came to be dismissed by order dated 5-10-1998 on the ground of lack of jurisdiction; that in July 1999 two other incompetent authorities issued letters dated 3-07-1999 and 12-07-1999 treating the notice of the first party seeking Voluntary Retirement as resignation. Therefore, he raised the dispute before the RLC, Bangalore resulting in to the present

proceedings; that the second party being the competent authority has not rejected the notice of voluntary retirement of the first party at any given time even today. In fact, it should have rejected the same well within the notice period of 3 months i.e. 15-08-1994, nor any disciplinary action was taken against him for his absence from duty thereby impliedly agreeing for the voluntary retirement of the first party and at the same time not willing to release the terminal benefits to him as a consequence of its silent approval; since the competent authority has not refused the voluntary retirement vide notice dated 15-05-1994, it is deemed to be accepted by the second party under Regulation 29(2) of the Pension Regulations/clause 17 of the settlement dated 29-10-1993. Therefore, the first party is entitled for pension from 15-08-1994 till his lifetime under voluntary retirement, besides the release of PF and gratuity as on 15-8-1994 with interest at 15 per cent per annum compounded quarterly on the said amount till the date of payment.

3. The management by its counter statement among other grounds contended that the first party who was working as a Clerk at their NTY layout Mysore Road Branch, Bangalore, submitted his letter dated 15-05-1994 informing that he has opted to retire from the services of the bank voluntarily and left the services of the bank even without waiting for the reply from the bank. The bank by its letter dated 2-07-1994 informed the first party that "no voluntary retirement scheme was in force" in the bank and wanted to know his letter dated 15-05-1994 could be treated by the bank as his letter of resignation. Without replying to the said letter, the first party wrote to the bank on 29-08-1994 stating that he had given the notice of his intended voluntary retirement on 15-05-1994 and the same has become effective from 15-08-1994 and requested for sanction of PF, Gratuity and, Pension without making any reference to the bank letter dated 2-07-1994. Therefore, the bank vide letter dated 12-10-1994 informed the first party that the provisions of bipartite settlement are binding upon him and made it very clear that there was no voluntary retirement scheme in the bank as already communicated to him vide letter dated 2-07-1994 and therefore, question of any deemed voluntary retirement w.e.f. 15-08-1994 does not arise; that the first party filed a petition before this tribunal in CGA NO.8/1994 and that has been dismissed on 5-10-1998 as not maintainable under Section 33 C(2) of the ID Act; that even as per the pension regulations which came into effect from 1-11-1993 retrospectively and implemented from 20-9-1995 which is subsequent to the date of first party's letter for voluntary retirement, the first party is not entitled to pension as he did not complete the mandatory minimum qualifying service of 20 years to qualify for voluntary retirement Pension as per Rule 29 of the Employees Pension Regulation 1995. The first party joined the bank services on 15-06-1977 and did not complete qualifying minimum service of 20 years as on 15-05-1994

and therefore, question of voluntary retirement being enforceable from 15-8-1994 did not arise. In the result the management requested this tribunal to reject the reference.

4. The first party filed his affidavit evidence reiterating, almost, all the averments made by him in his claim statement. In his further examination chief he got marked 6 documents at Ex. W1 to W6 and referred to the four documents at Ex. A2 to Ex. A5 and Ex. R 1 already marked during the course of proceedings in CGA 08/1994 referred to supra. In his cross examination he stated that he completed 22 years of continuous service as on the date he submitted his above said application for voluntary retirement at Ex. W1 and denied the suggestion that he did not complete 20 years of service as on the date of the above said application. When confronted with the letter at Ex. W2 dated 02-07-1994 addressed to him by the Manager of the above said branch, he stated that he did not give reply to the said letter as it was not signed by the competent authority. He admitted that he did not continue his services with the bank after the above said correspondence nor sought any leave subsequent to the said correspondence. He denied the suggestion that he did not complete 20 years of qualified service, and he is not entitled for VRs. He denied the suggestion that his case did not fall under the scope of the Pension Scheme dated 23-11-1995 vide Ex. R 1.

5. On behalf of the management one Mr. Pushparaj, Assistant General Manager, Indian Bank, Circle Office, Bangalore filed his affidavit evidence and his statement made in brief is that the first party by submitting letter dated 15-05-1994 left the services of the bank without waiting for reply to his letter and that after he received a letter dated 02-07-1994 from the bank stating that no Voluntary Retirement Scheme was in force and that Pension regulation came into existence from 29-09-1995. He approached this court claiming the terminal benefits including the pension and his application came to be dismissed by this tribunal by order dated 08-05-2002. He further stated that the first party did not complete the mandatory minimum qualifying service of 20 years to qualify for pension. In his cross examination it was elicited that any authorized bank officer by the board of Directors is the competent authority of the bank and the competent authority alone is empowered to take the decision and that nobody can take the decision on behalf of the competent authority. It was elicited that there was no VRs existing in the year 1994 when Ex. W1 was filed. He denied the suggestion that there was VRs in 1994. He denied the suggestion that the application at Ex. W1 has neither been accepted nor rejected by the competent authority within 90 days period from the date of the application. When, confronted with the letter at Ex. W2 & W4 he is stated that those are the letters issued by the competent authority. He denied the suggestion that the letter at Ex. A2 dated 02-07-1994 (Ex. W1) seeking clarification is illegal and void. He denied the suggestion that Ex. W6 is an illegal order. It was

elicited from him that there was no order from the bank calling upon the first party to resume duty after Ex. W1 and no action has been taken against him for his unauthorised absence. He denied the suggestion that Ex. W6 was not issued by the competent authority and therefore, the Ex. W1 is deemed to have been accepted.

6. Ex. W1 is the letter dated 15-05-1994 addressed to the Zonal Manager, Indian Bank, Bangalore by the first party opting to retire from the services of the bank voluntarily with a request to relieve him from the services of the bank upon the expiry of notice period of one month/three months or earlier. Ex. W2 is the letter dated 02-07-1994 by the Manager NTY Layout branch, Bangalore to the first party in response to Ex. W1 informing him that voluntary retirement scheme is not in force in their bank as such Central Office wants to know whether his letter may be treated as letter of resignation. Ex. W3 is the letter written by the first party to the Zonal Manager, Indian Bank, Bangalore stating that his notice of voluntary retirement has become effective from 15-08-1994 there being no communication by the competent authority of its decision not to accept the voluntary retirement before the expiry of the notice period of three months. He then made a request to sanction Pension, Provident Fund and Gratuity and settle the accounts by releasing the balances in those accounts. Ex. W4 is the letter dated 12-10-1994 written by the Zonal Manager to the first party stating that the provisions of Bipartite Settlement which are binding upon the first party do not provide for an award staff's voluntary retirement not there is any voluntary retirement scheme so far introduced by the bank and this fact has been made clear by letter dated 02-07-1994 (Ex. W2). Therefore, in the absence of any scheme for voluntary retirement under the terms of the employment, question of the alleged voluntary retirement becoming effective w.e.f. 15-08-1994 does not arise and that the first party is not entitled to Pension, Provident Fund and Gratuity etc. as alleged by him in his letter dated 29-08-1994. Ex. W5 & W6 are the letter dated 03-07-1999 and 12-07-1999 written by the Assistant General Manager to the first party (not relevant for the purpose). Ex. R1 & Ex. W7 are the circulars for introduction of Pension in the banks. They are dated 23-11-1995 and 16-06-1994 respectively.

7. The first party who contested the case in person, by his written arguments received by this tribunal by post, while, narrating the facts as mentioned in the claim statement argued that since his request for voluntary retirement *vide* letter dated 15-05-1994 at Ex. W1 has not been rejected by the competent authority, it is deemed to have been accepted w.e.f. 15-08-1994 i.e. after the expiry of 3 months notice period. He contended that the letters at Ex. W2 and W4 since have not been issued by the competent authorities and there has been no decision as such taken by the competent authority rejecting or accepting his voluntary retirement request, his request for voluntary

retirement become effective after the expiry of three months notice period and therefore, he demanded from the management payment of Pension, PF and Gratuity benefits. It is his contention that as per Ex. W7 and Ex. R1, the circulars/notifications issued by the management he is entitled for voluntary retirement benefit. He also contended that as per Indian Bank Employee's Pension Regulations, 1995 which have come into effect from 1-11-1993, there is a provision at Clause 29 for Pension and Voluntary Retirement if on or after the first day of November 1993 at any time after an employee has completed 20 years of qualifying service, he may give notice of not less than three months in writing to the appointing authority retire from service. He contended that as per the Clause 29(5) he was entitled for a grace period of 5 years service apart from the qualifying service and therefore, his qualifying service should have been taken as 22 years of service as on 15-04-1994 when he submitted his letter for voluntary retirement. Therefore, according to the first party first of all his letter at Ex. W1 seeking voluntary retirement shall be taken to be effective w.e.f. 15-08-1994, there being no decision by the competent authority viz the second party management in rejecting or accepting his request for voluntary retirement. Even otherwise, as per the aforesaid Pension Regulations, 1995 he was entitled for voluntary retirement as those pension regulations came into effect from 1-11-1993 itself.

8. Whereas, it is the case of the management that the officers of the bank namely, the management of NTY Lay Out branch, Bangalore by letter at Ex. W2 made it abundantly clear that there being no voluntary retirement scheme in existence, the management authority wants to know whether his letter at Ex. W1 can be treated as a letter of resignation and to that the first party did not respond. Therefore, according to the management when there was no scheme existing as per the Bipartite Settlement for award staff seeking voluntary retirement first of all question did not arise of the first party getting any right to seek voluntary retirement and secondly, he was made known by the letter at Ex. W2 that there is no scheme in existence and his letter at Ex. W1 may be treated as a letter of resignation. Now coming to the pension regulation of the year 1995, the management contended that first of all those Pension Regulations have been implemented and adopted on 26-09-1995, by publishing in Extraordinary Gazette dated 29-09-1995 and therefore, they cannot be made applicable to the case of the first party as he submitted his letter at Ex. W1 of 15-05-1994 itself and left the services of the bank from that date onwards. It is also the case of the management that even otherwise as per the aforesaid clause 29(1) the voluntary retirement benefit will be available to the employee who completed 20 years of qualifying service and since the first party did not complete 20 years of qualifying service, he having joined the services of the bank in the year 1977 and submitting his letter at Ex. W1 in the year 1994 itself. Therefore, according to the management

the request of the first party seeking voluntary retirement under Ex.W1 cannot be taken to be accepted under any deemed clause nor the first party is entitled for voluntary retirement even as per clause 29 of the aforesaid pension regulations.

9. On going through the records, I find substance in the arguments advanced for the management. As noted above, on the receipt of the letter at Ex.W1 dated 15.04.1994 by the bank from the first party by their letter at Ex.W2, he was informed that there being no voluntary retirement scheme in vogue whether his said letter can be treated as letter of resignation. It appears ignoring the above said letter, the first party wrote, the letter at Ex.W3 stating that there being no decision by the competent authority communicated to him in not accepting the voluntary retirement before the expiry of the notice period of 3 months, the voluntary retirement is deemed to be effective from 15-08-1994. The bank as noted above, then under the letter dated 12-10-1994 wrote to the first party that the position of the bank has already been made clear vide letter dated 02.07.1994 and therefore, question of voluntary retirement being effective from 15-08-1994 did not arise. The first party in order to substantiate his claim that he was entitled for voluntary retirement benefits in the first instance was required to produce any settlement or any circular/ notification as such before this tribunal to suggest that on 15-04-1994 when he submitted his letters seeking voluntary retirement, there was a scheme of voluntary retirement existing in the management bank. There is absolutely no documents produced by the first party in support of his above said claim though he referred to some such settlement in his claim statement. Infact, the very settlement taken support of by the first party in his claim statement has been relied upon by the management also saying that the terms of the said settlement are binding on both the parties. However, neither the first party produced the copy of the said settlement nor settlement copy was produced by the management. Therefore, in the absence of any such settlement showing the existence of any voluntary retirement scheme in the bank, the very request of the first party seeking voluntary retirement cannot be said to be a legal and valid request. To make such a request as noted above, the first party must have produced before this tribunal the document so to say the settlement providing any such Voluntary Retirement Scheme. Therefore, when there is no proof made available to this tribunal that any such voluntary retirement scheme was in vogue and prevailing as on 15-04-1994 when the first party sought for voluntary retirement vide Ex.W1, question of this request of the first party being refused or accepted first of all did not arise. Even otherwise as noted above, the first party by the letter at Ex.W2 has been informed that no such voluntary retirement scheme is existing and therefore, he may inform the Central authority as to whether the letter seeking voluntary retirement can be treated as a letter of resignation.

As noted above, the first party instead of responding to the said letter at Ex.W2 wrote another letter at Ex.W3 stating that his voluntary retirement becomes effective from 15-08-1994 there being no decision taken by the competent authority not to accept the same. Once again the Zonal Manager by letter dated 12-10-1994 informed the first party in response to his letter at Ex.W3 that he has already been intimated by letter dated 2-07-1994 (Ex.W3) that there is no scheme of voluntary retirement existing and therefore, question of voluntary retirement becoming effective from 15-08-1994 did not arise. Therefore, it is in the light of the above said correspondence between the first party and the management, the first party now cannot putforth his claim rather claim a right of voluntary retirement becoming effective from 15-08-1994. By letter dated 2-07-1994 at Ex.W2 the first party was made known that there was no voluntary retirement scheme existing and he was called upon to clarify whether his request can be treated as a request for resignation from services. It was incumbent on the part of the first party in response to the said letter to have made his position clear to the management authority as to whether he still persisted his claim of voluntary retirement or opted for resignation, not doing either he sends the letter at Ex.W3 saying that his Voluntary Retirement request has become matured w.e.f. 15-08-1994 after the expiry of 3 months notice period. Therefore, as could be seen from the aforesaid records and the observation made, first of all the first party had no right or could not have made any valid request with the management seeking voluntary retirement there being no voluntary retirement scheme existing as on 15-04-1994. Secondly, he was made known of this fact by the management bank by letter dated 02-01-1994 well within the three months notice period. In the result, on both the count the claim of the first party that he has to be granted voluntary retirement w.e.f. 15-08-1994 must fail.

10. Now, coming to the Pension Regulations. Clause 29 has given a right to the employee of the bank seeking voluntary retirement on or after 1st day of November 1993 if he completed 20 years of qualifying service. Assuming for a moment that the above said letter at Ex.W1 seeking voluntary retirement made on 15-04-1994 could have been considered by the management after the implementation of the aforesaid pension regulations coming into effect from 01-11-1993, the next question would be whether the first party was eligible to seek voluntary retirement under the aforesaid clause 29 of the Pension Regulations. This clause as noted above, makes it mandatory on the part of the employee to have completed 20 years of qualified service if wanted to retire voluntarily under the above said Pension Scheme. There is no dispute of the fact that the first party joined the services of the management on 15-06-1977. Therefore, as on 15-05-1994 when he submitted his letter at Ex.W1 seeking voluntary retirement he had completed qualifying service of about 17 years, short by three years service to make it 20 years and to fulfill the condition as per

clause 29 of the aforesaid employees Pension Regulations, 1955. The contention of the first party that he should have been given benefit of 5 years while counting his qualifying service as per clause 29(5) of the aforesaid Pension Regulations, thereby, considering his qualifying service as 22 years to give the benefit of voluntary retirement, as argued for the management cannot be entertained for the simple reason that the benefit of voluntary retirement has been extended to the employee only after he completed minimum qualifying service of 20 years. Therefore, when the employee completed qualifying service of 20 years and then applied for voluntary retirement, it is only such an employee can be given the benefit of extra 5 years of service while fixing his pension and not otherwise. The very opening sentence of clause 29(5) makes it abundantly clear that it is the qualifying service of an employee retiring voluntarily under this regulation shall be increased by a period not exceeding 5 years. That means to say that the employee must have completed qualifying service of 20 years before he could opt for retirement under voluntary retirement scheme. In the result and the reasons foregoing, this court has no hesitation to come to the conclusion that the claim put forth by the first party workman for payment of terminal benefits under so called voluntary retirement scheme w.e.f. 15-04-1994 is not justified and in the result, he is not entitled to any relief on that count. Hence the following Award:

AWARD

The reference stands rejected. No costs.

(Dictated to the P. A. transcribed by her corrected and signed by me on 18th December, 2007.)

A. R. SIDDIQUI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 2 जनवरी, 2008

का.आ. 190.-औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार कर्नाटक बैंक के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निरिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, बंगलोर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 194/1987) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 02-1-2008 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12011/75/1981-डी-II (ए)-आई आर (बी-1)]

अजय कुमार, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 2nd January, 2008

S.O. 190.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 194/1987) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Bangalore as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the management of Karnataka

Bank and their workmen, received by the Central Government on 02-01-2008.

[No. L-12011/75/1981-D. II (A)/IR(B-I)]

AJAY KUMAR, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT BANGALORE

Dated : 7th December, 2007

PRESENT

SHRI A. R. SIDDIQUI

Presiding Officer

C. R. No. 194/1987

I PARTY

Shri S. C. Ballary,
Rep. By the President All Bank
Daily Deposit Collector's Association,
9, Corporation Building
Broadway,
HUBLI

II PARTY

The Chairman,
Karnataka Bank,
MANGALORE

AWARD

1. The Central Government by exercising the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section 2A of the Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 has referred this dispute vide order No. L-12011/75/81-DII(A) IR(B-I) dated 10th August, 1987 for adjudication on the following schedule:

SCHEDULE

"Whether the action of the management of Karnataka Bank Ltd, Hubli in withholding the monthly commission payable to Shri S.C. Ballary, Honey Deposit Canvasser, Haveri branch in demanding collection cards given to him and in terminating his services with retrospective effect from 1-09-1981 by order No.5306/81 dated 23-09-1981 of the manager is justified? If not, to what relief is the workman entitled?"

2. The case of the first party union espousing the cause of the first party workman as made out in the claim statement, in brief, is that he was appointed as Honey Deposit Canvasser by the Second Party management on 09-03-1978 at their Haveri Branch. He was employed as a Deposit Collector on commission basis fixed by the management; that as a Deposit Collector he used to go to customers' door to door presenting the identity card each time he received the deposits from them and has to obtain the signatures of the customers on both the portions of the challans. These collections made by him were to be entered in a sheet with account numbers to be handed

over to the checking authority in the bank. It is only after the collections made as per the sheet prepared by the deposit collector and the challan tallied with the amount collected by him, the amount used to be remitted to the cashier; that for the amount collected by the first party workman he was being paid wages in the form of commission; that the first party discharged his duties sincerely as a deposit collector but all of a sudden, the management terminated his services w.e.f. 1-09-1981 by way of publication in a daily newspaper, Samyukta Karnataka dated 29-09-1981 stating that his services terminated w.e.f. 1-09-1981. Therefore, the action of the management in terminating the services of the first party workman was nothing but unfair labour practice much less by way of victimisation as no valid reasons were given for termination nor any DE was held against him and that he has been condemned unheard thereby violating the principles of natural justice; that the action of the management in terminating the services of the first party amounts to retrenchment within the meaning of Section 2(oo) of the I.D. Act and since the mandatory provisions of Section 25F (a, b & c) of the ID Act have not been followed before the termination, the termination is null and void; that the management has not paid wages earned for the month of August 1981 without any valid reason though he worked for the said month and collected the deposits. Therefore, the first party workman requested this tribunal to set aside the termination order passed against him with relief of reinstatement and full back wages and commission for the month of August 1981.

3. The management by its counter statement, while, admitting the fact that the first party workman has been appointed as a Canvasser/collector of deposits from the customers in the Honey Deposit Scheme w.e.f. 9-03-1978 but there was no relationship of master and servant between the first party and the bank as the first party was just doing the work of Canvasser not being treated as an employee of the bank; that the nature of the duty performed by the workman was that he was only a Canvasser and Collector of deposits from his customers under the agreement entered between him and the bank. He was free to collect the deposits from the customers any where at any time of the day and deposits the same in the bank. He was only paid commission at different rates depending upon the nature of 'Honey deposit scheme'. He was not given any particular place of work or assigned any specified hours of work and that he was free to engage himself to any trade or business or work during any hours of the day unlike the other bank employee. His work was not manual or clerical and what was paid to him was only a commission but no salary and therefore, he was not a 'workman'. The management further took up a contention that the Appellate Authority under Karnataka Shops & Commercial Establishment Act in SCA/SRS/81-82/2418 has held that the first party was not an 'employee' in its ordinary sense

and therefore, the said finding is binding upon the first party. The management contended that the first party is not a workman as defined under the provisions of ID Act and therefore, this tribunal has no jurisdiction to adjudicate on the present reference and accordingly the preliminary issues may be raised on these two points and be tried in the first instance. The management further contended that the first party has given up his Canvassorship and voluntarily abandoned his claim for reinstatement and has taken back his deposit amount of Rs.1000 on 17-07-1982 and therefore, he cannot claim any relief for reinstatement, back wages and other benefits.

4. It would appear from the records that on the basis of the aforesaid contentions taken by the management this tribunal raised two Preliminary Issues as under:

- (i) Whether the first party Shri Ballary is a workman as defined under the ID Act,
- (ii) Whether the dispute is not an Industrial Dispute and this tribunal has no jurisdiction.

5. During the course of trial of the said issue, the management examined one witness by name Shri P. Narayanarao and closed its side for evidence. There was no cross examination to this witness on behalf of the first party. The first party by way of rebuttal examined himself as WW1 and in his cross examination, the management got marked in all 11 documents at Ex. M 1 to M 11: Ex. M 1 is said to be the agreement between the first party and the management to do the job of deposit collector. Ex.M2 is the application filed by the first party seeking the said job. Ex.M3 is the letter dated 17-7-1982 where under the first party made a request to the management to give him back his deposit amount and to close his accounts. Ex.M4 is the letter given by the first party on 26-10-1979 to the management. Ex.M5 to M10 are the documents pertaining to the records on the file of the appellate authority on appeal filed by the first party under Section 39 of the KSCE Act before the ALC, Belgaum Division, Hubli. Ex. M11 is the order of district judge in rejecting the appeal of the first party against the order of the said Appellate Authority at Ex. M10. It is based on the aforesaid oral and documentary evidence, this tribunal by order dated 6-9-1988, recorded the findings on the above said two issues holding that the first party was not a workman as defined under Section 2(s) of the ID Act and this tribunal had no jurisdiction to entertain the dispute. Thereupon, it appears the learned counsels for the respective parties were further heard and my learned predecessor by his award dated 2-1-1988 rejected the reference based on the findings already recorded by him on the above said two issues. It is seen from the records that thereupon, the first party challenged the aforesaid award in WP No.21359/89 and his Lordship of our Hon'ble High Court, while, recording a finding that the first party comes under the definition of a workman as defined under Section 2(s) of the ID Act, quashed the award passed by this tribunal and remitted back the matter to

enquire into the reference about the justifiability of termination on merits after affording the opportunity to the parties in accordance with law (This tribunal did not receive the copy of the said order from the Hon'ble High Court) and it is on 28-12-2004 the learned union representative representing the first party produced the copy of the said award in Writ Petition and thereupon, the matter was taken up for hearing.

6. During the course of second round of litigation, the management once again examined one witness as MW2 and closed his side for evidence. The first party also gave his statement by way of further examination chief and got marked 4 documents at Ex. W1 to W4. Ex. W1 is the letter dated 14-11-1981 written by the Manager to the first party asking him to collect his commission amount for the month of August 1981. Ex. W2 is the letter dated 26-07-1981 written by the President of the Association to the Manager of Haveri branch making a request to provide sitting arrangements for the Daily Deposit Collectors at the branch. Ex. W3 is the copy of the conciliation proceedings dated 29-9-1981. Ex. W4 is the copy of memorandum dated 6-10-1981 submitted to the management by various Deposit Collectors asking the management to reinstate the first party into service and pay him the arrears due to him.

7. Learned counsel for the management, vehemently, argued that as per the agreement at Ex. M1 the first party was engaged as a Deposit Collector only for a period of one year and therefore, question of paying any compensation to him does not arise. On the point of relief of reinstatement his argument was that the first party not being an employee of the bank in its regular sense and being held as a workman only for a limited purpose, he cannot be granted the relief of reinstatement. As far as the first point that the management withheld the monthly commission payable to the first party, he submitted that the amount due towards the commission for the month of August 1981 has been received by the first party in response to the above said letter at Ex. W1.

8. Whereas, learned union representative for the first party argued that the first party undisputedly worked with the management between the year 1978 and the year 1981 continuously and therefore, it goes without saying that he worked continuously for a period of 240 days or more during 12 calendar months immediately preceding his termination and therefore, his termination amounts to retrenchment under Section 2(oo) of the ID Act and there being no compliance of Section 25F of the ID Act, it tantamounts to illegal termination and in the result the first party is entitled to the relief of reinstatement, back wages, continuity of service and all other benefits. As far as payment of commission amount for the month of August 1981, he contended that it was held back for a period of 2½ months. He did not argue on the point as to whether the management was not justified in demanding the collection cards from the first party while terminating his

services as this point goes along with the order of termination, itself.

9. Now I would like to come to the first two points involved in the reference schedule, as to whether the management was justified in withholding monthly commission payable to the first party and in demanding the collection cards from him. As noted above, the first party by letter at Ex. W1 was called upon to receive the commission amount for the month of August 1981 and the first party before this tribunal in his examination chief, itself, has stated that he received a commission amount of Rs. 3900 for the month of August 1981 from the management bank vide Ex. W1. Merely because the payment was held back for about a period of 2½ months, it cannot be said that this action on the part of the management was illegal and unjustified. The payment as seen above, has been made within a reasonable time. The point that the management was not justified in demanding the collection cards from the first party as noted above, is to be dealt with along with the question of alleged termination order passed against the first party.

10. Now coming to the question of alleged termination. His Lordship of Hon'ble High Court in the orders passed on the aforesaid Writ Petition as noted above, has recorded a finding to the effect that the first party comes under the definition of workman vide Section 2(s) of the ID Act. Their Lordship of Supreme Court in the decision reported in 2001 (1) LLJ SC 1045-1051 also put to rest the controversy over the question as to whether the first party as a pigmy agent is a workman under Section 2(s) of the ID Act. Now, therefore, we have to proceed on the assumption that the first party is a 'workman' as defined under Section 2(s) of the ID Act. In the result now the next question to be considered would be whether the termination of the first party is hit by the provisions of Section 2(o) read with Section 25F of the ID Act. In order to succeed in the instant case therefore, the first party workman was required to establish before this tribunal that he worked with the management as a Pigmy Agent for a continuous period of 240 days or more immediately preceding his termination. The fact that the first party worked with the management w.e.f. 09-03-1978 till his services were terminated w.e.f. 1-09-1981 by way of newspaper publication is not disputed and cannot be disputed. Infact, the management witness MW2 in his cross examination in no uncertain terms admitted that the first party worked in between 1979 to 1981. The management by its Counter Statement also did not dispute the fact of the first party being engaged by it as a deposit collector under the agreement dated 9-03-1978 and that his services came to be discontinued by way of newspaper publication dated 29-9-1981 with retrospective effect from 1-09-1981. It is no where the case of the management that in between the above said period there was any break in the services rendered by the first party as a Pigmy Agent.

Therefore, as argued for the first party when he was worked with the management between the years 1978 and 1981 continuously, it goes without saying that he worked with the management continuously for a period of 240 days and more immediately preceding the date of his termination. MW2 who was examined before this tribunal after the remand in his examination chief has not stated anything justifying the order terminating the services of the first party. His only statement was to the effect that the first party was working as a Pigmy Agent and therefore, his agency was terminated, he being not a regular employee. Therefore, absolutely no case is made out by the management as to why it was justified in terminating the services of the first party except to say that he was not a regular employee. This contention of the management loses its importance and significance in the light of the aforesaid decision of their Lordship of Supreme Court and in the light of the order passed by our Hon'ble High Court in the aforesaid writ petition. There is again no dispute over the fact that the management did not comply with the provisions of Section 25F of the ID Act while terminating the services of the first party. Therefore, the action of the management in terminating the services of the first party tantamounts to retrenchment as defined under Section 2(oo) of the ID Act and since there was no compliance of Section 25F of the ID Act, preceding the termination, the termination becomes illegal and void abinitio not to be sustained in the eye of law.

11. Now the next question to be considered would be to what relief the first party is entitled for. In the normal course when the order terminating the services is held to be illegal, the natural corollary to be followed would be the reinstatement of the workman into the services of the management. However, as argued for the management, the first party not being an employee of the bank in its real sense and he being designated as a workman under the provisions of the ID Act for a limited purpose, there will be no justification to grant him the relief of reinstatement. Moreover, services of the first party workman in this particular case have been terminated as far back as in the year 1981 and as on to date a period of more than 25 years has been elapsed from the date of termination and therefore, for this reason also it will not be proper and feasible in the interest of justice to burden the management calling upon to take back the first party into its services.

12. Now coming to the question of relief of back wages and other benefits to be granted to the first party. It appears to me worthwhile to bring on record the facts mentioned at paras 3 to 6 of the judgment of their Lordship of Supreme Court reported in 2001 (1) LLJ 1045-1051 referred to supra as under:

"The Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour by an order dated October 3, 1980 referred the following dispute under Sections 7A and 10(1)(d) of the Industrial disputes Act between the management of eleven

banks and the deposit collectors to the Industrial Tribunal, Hyderabad for adjudication.

"Whether the demands of the commission agents or as the case may be deposit collectors employed in the banks listed in the Annexure that they are entitled to pay scales, allowances and other service conditions available to regular clerical employees of those banks is justified. If not, to what relief are the workmen concerned entitled to and from which date"? Before the tribunal parties lead evidence both oral and documentary. After hearing the parties the tribunal by its Award dated December 22, 1988 held that the deposit collectors were workmen of the concerned bank. The tribunal then directed as follows:

"All those deposit collectors and agents who are below the age of 45 years on October 3, 1980 (the date of the first reference of this industrial dispute) shall be considered for regular absorption for the post of clerks and cashiers if they are matriculates and above including qualified graduates and postgraduates. They may be taken to bank's service as regular employees, if they pass the qualifying examinations conducted by the banks. Those who are absorbed shall be treated on par with regular clerical employees of the bank. Those who are qualified with 8th Class and below matriculation shall be considered for absorption as sub staff by conducting qualifying examinations.

As regards the deposit collectors and agents who are above 45 years of age on the date October 3, 1980 and also those who are unwilling to be absorbed in regular banks service, they shall be paid full backwages of Rs. 750 per month linked with minimum deposit of Rs. 7,500/- per month and they should be paid uniform conveyance of Rs. 50/- per month for deposit of less than Rs. 10,000/- and Rs. 100/- per month for deposits of more than Rs. 10,000/- upto or above Rs. 30,000/- per month they should be paid gratuity of 15 days commission for each year of service rendered.

Various writ petitions were filed by various banks and the Indian banks association. All were disposed of by the impugned judgment dated March 20, 1997. Before the High Court it has been conceded that relief of being absorbed as regular staff of the banks in clerical cadre was not available to be granted. On this concession the High Court set aside the directions of the Tribunal to absorb the deposit collectors as regular staff. The High Court, however, upheld the other directions of the Tribunal regarding payment of full back wages, conveyance allowance, gratuity etc."

13. Now, it is in the background of the above said facts and the observations made therein, we have to decide

the question with regard to the quantum of the back wages to be granted to the first party. It is to be made clear at the very outset that the first party not being in the services of the management for a period of more than 25 years from the date of his alleged termination, it is just not possible to calculate the exact compensation amount to be paid to him in the light of award passed by the Industrial Tribunal, Hyderabad as brought out in para 4 of the abovesaid judgment of their Lordship of Supreme Court. There is absolutely no evidence produced on behalf of the first party as to what was the deposit amount collected by him during the period he was working as a pigmy agent. There is also no evidence on the part of the management as to what was the amount towards commission being paid to the first party during his tenure of service under the management. Learned Union Representative invited attention of this tribunal to the statement of the first party made before this tribunal recorded on the aforesaid two preliminary issues wherein he stated that he used to collect Rs.3,000 to Rs.4,000 per day. Of course this statement of the first party has remained unchallenged during the course of cross examination on behalf of the management but it cannot be accepted without a pinch of salt. First of all, the above said statement of the first party as noted above, was recorded on the abovesaid two preliminary issues and that appears to be the reason as to why he was not confronted with the said statement in his cross examination by the management. Moreover, except the abovesaid solitary and bald statement made by the first party we have got no other piece of evidence corroborating the same. The first party in his further examination chief after the remand though stated that he received a sum of Rs. 3,900 towards the commission in the month of August 1981 in response to Ex.W1 but he did not make it clear as to whether it was a commission amount, only for the month of August 1981. Therefore, having regard to the fact that there was no positive and specific evidence either on the part of the first party or on the part of the management as to what was the commission amount actually the first party was being received towards the deposit collected by him during the period he worked with the management, it would appear to me reasonable to take his income as Rs. 750 per month linked with minimum deposit of Rs. 7,500 per month as has been ordered and brought out at para 4 of the decision of their Lordship of Supreme Court referred to supra.

14. In order to claim the back wages, it was incumbent on the part of the first party workman to have established before this tribunal that he has not been gainfully employed during the period he was out of the service of the management. In his further examination chief after the remand, he uttered no word on this crucial point. Even otherwise, in the natural course one has to assume that the first party had been doing some work or the other earning his livelihood and not idling himself throughout the said long period. In the result, keeping in view the said factor,

the commission income amount, the period lapsed between the date of termination till today and not ignoring the fact that the first party for the first time has been held to be a workman as defined under Section 2(s) of the ID Act in the year 1997 by way of the orders in the aforesaid Writ Petition No. 21359/89, it appears to me that ends of justice will be met, if he is paid a lumpsum compensation of Rs.1 ½ Lakhs towards his full and final settlement of the claim against the management. Hence the following Award :

AWARD

The management is directed to pay a sum of Rs.1½ Lakhs to the first party towards his full and final settlement of the claim against it (management) within six months from the date of publication of this award, failing which the amount shall carry interest at the rate of 9 per cent per annum till its realisation. No costs.

(Dictated to the P. A. transcribed by her corrected and signed by me on 7th December, 2007.)

A. R. SIDDIQUI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 3 जनवरी, 2008

का.आ. 191.-औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार साकर्थन रेलवे के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, बैंगलूर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 28/2006) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 3-1-2008 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-41012/176/1995-आई आर (बी-1)]

अजय कुमार, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 3rd January, 2008

S.O. 191.— In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No.28/2006) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Bangalore, as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the management of Southern Railways, and their workmen, received by the Central Government on 3-1-2008

[No. L-41012/176/1995-IR(B-1)]

AJAY KUMAR, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT,
BANGALORE-560022

Dated: 6th December 2007

PRESENT

Shri A.R. SIDDIQUI Presiding Officer

C.R.No.28/2006

I PARTY

1. Shri K.J. Joseph,
Kavalampthara House,
Gundia Post, Puttur-574229
Dakshina Kannada District.

II PARTY

The Divisional Railway
Manager,
Southern Railway
Divisional Office,
Personnel Branch,
Mysore- 570021

2. Shri R. Krishnappa Gowda,
S/o Venkappa Gowda,
Renjala House,
Gundia Post- 574229 .
Dakshina Kannada District

AWARD

1. The Central Government by exercising the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (2A) of the Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 has referred this dispute vide order No. L-41012/176/1995-IR(B-I) dated 13th July, 2006 for adjudication on the following Schedule:

SCHEDULE

“Whether the action of the management of Southern Railway in terminating the services of Shri K.J. Joseph and Shri R. Krishnappa Gowda w.e.f. 12-3-1980 is justified? If not, to what relief the workmen are entitled?”

2. After the receipt of the reference from the Government notices were taken against both the parties and on 2-1-2007, the first party workmen made appearance before this court through counsel, Shri S.T.S. and whereas, the second party remained absent. Thereupon, a fresh notice was issued against the second party by RPAD to appear on 2-2-2007, on which date the second party being

remained absent, the matter came to be posted for filing of the, claim statement by the first party. From 2-3-2007 till 30-10-2007 the case underwent several adjournments affording opportunity to the first party workmen to file their claim statement but they neither filed claim statement nor made any representation much less through their counsel. Therefore, proceedings were taken close.

3. As seen above, despite the matter being pending before this tribunal for about a period of 10 months and despite the fact that the first party workmen made appearance through counsel, they have not made any efforts or took pains to put forth their claim statement making out the grounds as to why the order terminating their services was not justified and as to why they were entitled for any relief to be claimed against the second party management. The proceedings before this tribunal being at the result of failure of conciliation proceedings having been taken by the first party workmen themselves, it was for the first party workmen to have kept tract and should have pursued the matter approaching this tribunal *suo-motu* and in the present case as noted above, having appeared before this tribunal through advocate, unfortunately, have not filed their claim statement challenging the alleged termination order passed against them by the management. Therefore, what appears is that the first party workmen are no more interested in pursuing their claim and therefore, there is no the following Award:

AWARD

The reference stands rejected. No costs.

(Dictated to the P. A. transcribed by her corrected and signed by me on 7th December, 2007.)

A. R. SIDDIQUI, Presiding Officer